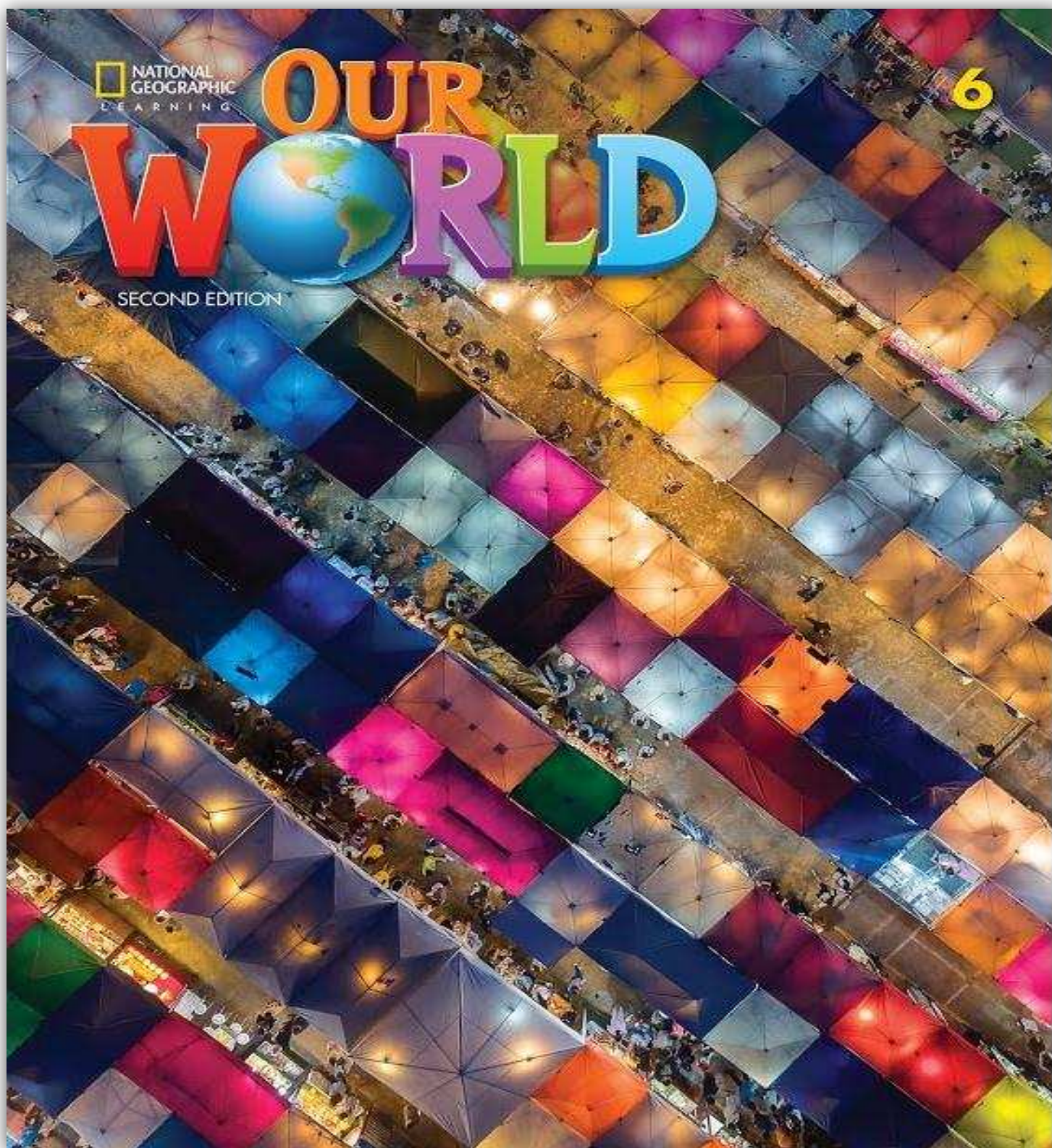




Name: _____

School: _____

Class: _____

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Break 	V.	To separate something suddenly or violently into two or more pieces, or to stop working by being damaged
Cost 	N. / V.	(of an object or action) require the payment of (a specified sum of money) before it can be acquired or done
Crash test 	N.	The act of crashing a vehicle under controlled conditions in order to assess its safety for passengers.
Customer 	N.	A person or organization that buys things or services from a shop or business
Dip 	V.	To put / plunge something quickly into a liquid and take it out again
Drop 	V.	To fall or let something fall
Dummy 	N.	A large model of a human, especially one used to show clothes in a shop:
Fix 	V.	1. to repair; mend · 2. to put in order or in good condition; adjust or arrange · 3. to make fast, firm, or stable
Impact 	N. / V.	A powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person:
Manufacturer 	N.	A person or company that produces goods in large quantities
Product 	N.	Something that is made to be sold, usually something that is produced by an industrial process
Quality 	N.	How good or bad something is: 2. the fact of being very good or well made

Safety		N.	The state of being protected from danger or harm
Tear		V.	To pull paper, cloth, etc into pieces, or to make a hole in it by accident
Test		V.	A set of questions, exercises, or practical activities to measure someone's skill, ability, or knowledge
Waterproof		Adj.	Waterproof material or clothing does not let water through

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- The phone is very expensive, but the high _____ means it works very well.
A) cost B) tear C) dummy D) dip
- Before selling a car, engineers do a _____ to check if it is safe in an accident.
A) manufacturer B) crash test C) fix D) drop
- The shop assistant was very kind to the _____ who wanted to buy a new jacket.
A) safety B) customer C) impact D) waterproof
- If you _____ a glass on the floor, it will break.
A) dummy B) product C) quality D) drop
- The company is the biggest shoe _____ in the world.
A) test B) manufacturer C) safety D) fix
- This bag is _____, so it won't get damaged in the rain.
A) tear B) dip C) waterproof D) dummy
- The new helmet reduces the _____ when you fall off your bike.
A) impact B) safety C) break D) cost
- Can you _____ my watch? It stopped working yesterday.
A) dip B) fix C) product D) crash test
- After months of use, the shoes began to _____ at the sides.
A) tear B) test C) safety D) impact
- The company checks the _____ of each product before selling it.
A) dummy B) quality C) drop D) dip

2- Complete the following with words from the list:

Word Bank: (customer – product – waterproof – test – fix)

- The car passed the safety _____ before it was sold.

- 2- If your watch breaks, you should try to _____ it.
- 3- The new jacket is _____, so you can wear it in heavy rain.
- 4- The _____ complained because the product was too expensive.
- 5- This company is known for making high-quality _____.

3- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:

manufacturer – cost – test – dummy – product – dip

Buying a new phone is exciting, but you should always check its (1) _____ first. A good phone must pass every (2) _____ before it is sold to people. Some companies even use a (3) _____, a model that looks like a real person, to test car safety and protect lives. This shows that the (4) _____ really cares about people's safety. Finally, it's important to check how much the phone will (5) _____, because quality products are often more expensive.

4- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:

fix – quality – customer – tear – waterproof - impact

When buying clothes, always check the (1) _____ to be sure they are safe for your skin. Some jackets are even (2) _____, which means they keep you dry in the rain. If you want shoes that last longer, look at how much (3) _____ they can resist after months of use. In shops, the (4) _____ will always want to make you happy so you come back again. And don't forget – if something breaks, you can usually (5) _____ it easily.

5- Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences:

- 1- phone / the / dropped / customer / his / the / floor / on.
- 2- test / crash / car / before / every / new / a / has / launch / to / pass.
- 3- watch / waterproof / this / is / swimming / for / perfect.
- 4- repaired / the / mechanic / impact / after / the / car / accident / the.
- 5- always / quality / their / products / this / ensures / manufacturer / the.
- 6- fix / you / quickly / laptop / can / the / technician.
- 7- responsible / passengers / for / All / safety / the / pilots / are / the.
- 8- sheep / in / dip / a / lake / the / Give / the.
- 9- impact / has / The / on / technology / new / society / negative / a.
- 10- crash test / a / used / The / dummy.

Grammar 1

Reported Speech: Imperatives

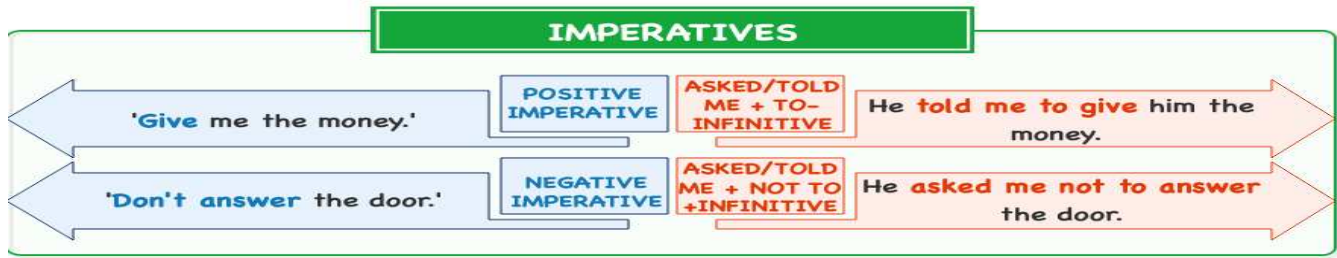
- When someone gives you an order or instruction, you can report it with **told/ asked + object + to + verb**.

Example: "Close the door." → She told me **to close** the door.

- If the imperative is **negative (Don't ...)**, use **not to + verb**.

Example: "Don't run." → The teacher told us **not to run**.

Imperative sentence direct Indirect speech



POSSESSIVES CHANGES

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Personal Pronouns	
I / you (subject)	she / he
we / you (subject)	they
me / you (object)	him / her
us / you (object)	them
Possessive Pronouns / Determiners	
my / your	his / her
mine / yours	his / hers
our / your	their
ours / yours	theirs
Demonstrative Pronouns / Determiners	
this	that
these	those

TIME AND PLACE CHANGES

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
(a month) ago	(a month) before
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
These (days)	Those (days)
Yesterday	The day before
Now	Then
Last (month)	The previous month The month before
Next (month)	The following (month)
Tomorrow	The next/following day
Here	There

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

1- "Turn off the TV." → Dad told me _____ the TV.

- A) turn off B) to turn off C) turning off D) not turn off**

2- "Don't touch the glass." → Mum told me _____ the glass.

- A) to touch B) not touch C) not to touch D) don't touch**

3- "Write your name here." → The teacher asked us _____ our names.

- A) to write B) writing C) write D) not write**

4- "Don't waste your time." → She told me _____ my time.

- A) not to waste B) to not waste C) wasting not D) not waste to**

5- "Bring me a glass of water." → He told me _____ a glass of water.

- A) bring B) to bring C) bringing D) not bring**

6- "Don't play in the street." → My dad told us _____ in the street.

- A) to play B) don't play C) not to play D) no play**

7- "Stand up straight." → The coach told the players _____ up straight.

- A) to stand B) standing C) stand D) not to stand**

8- "Don't forget your homework." → The teacher told me _____ my homework.

- A) not forget B) not to forget C) don't forget D) to not forget**

9- "Help your little sister." → Mum told me _____ my little sister.

- A) to help B) helping C) help D) helped**

10- "Don't make noise in class." → The teacher told us _____ noise in class.

- A) not to make B) to not make C) no make D) not make**

2- Fill in the blanks using the correct form of: to + verb or not to + verb.

1- "Close the window." → She told me _____ the window.

2- "Don't run in the corridor." → The teacher told us _____ in the corridor.

3- "Take your umbrella." → Mum told me _____ my umbrella.

4- "Don't eat too much sugar." → The doctor told him _____ too much sugar.

5- "Be careful with the scissors." → My father told me _____ careful with the scissors.

6- "Don't open the door." → She told the children _____ the door.

7- "Do your homework now." → The teacher told us _____ our homework.

8- "Don't forget your bag." → He told me _____ my bag.

9- "Read the instructions first." → She told me _____ the instructions first.

10- "Don't touch the animals." → The guide told us _____ the animals.

3- Use the reported imperatives to complete the text:

Safety Instructions

Yesterday in class, our teacher gave us some safety rules. She told us (1) _____ (**put**) our phones away during the test. She also told us (2) _____ (**be**) careful when using scissors. Then she told us (3) _____ (**clean**) the tables after the experiment. Finally, she told us (4) _____ (**not / touch**) any wires and (5) _____ (**listen**) carefully to the instructions.

4- Use the reported imperatives to complete the text:

Customer Service

At the store, the manager gave his workers some advice. He told them (1) _____ (**greet**) every customer with a smile. He also told them (2) _____ (**answer**) questions politely. Then he told them (3) _____ (**not / give**) the wrong prices. After that, he told them (4) _____ (**check**) the products carefully before selling and (5) _____ (**not / put**) broken items on the shelf.

5- Correct the mistake and rewrite the sentence:

1- The teacher told us **to don't run** in the corridor.

2- My mom told me **tidy** my room before dinner.

3- He said me **to be** on time.

4- The doctor told her **don't eat** too much sugar.

5- Our coach told us **to listens** carefully to the rules.

6- The policeman said us **lock to** the door before leaving.

7- The guide told the tourists **to not touch** the statues.

8- My friend told me **to helps** him with the homework.

9- Dad said me **don't to forget** my keys.

10- The manager told the workers **working** faster.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- "Close the window."

(Report what the teacher told you)

→ The teacher told me

2- "Don't use your phone in class."

(Report what the teacher said)

→ The teacher told us

3- "Write your name at the top of the page." (Choose)

→ She told me **(to write- write- not write)** my name at the top of the page.

4- "Don't forget to turn off the lights."

(Correct the mistake)

→ Dad told me **don't** turn off the lights. →

5- "Stand in a line." Coach to students (Start with: The coach)

→

6- "Don't touch the wet paint." (Report what the worker told the children)

→

7- "Bring your passport tomorrow."

(Report what Mum told you)

→

8- "Don't be late for the meeting."

(Choose)

→ The manager told them **(been- not to be- not)** late for the meeting.

9- "Help your sister with her homework."

(Start with: Mum told me)

→

10- "Don't play near the river."

(Correct the mistake)

→ The farmer told the boys not play near the river.

→



Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
App 	N.	App is an abbreviated form of the word application. It is a software program that's designed to perform a specific function directly for the user.
Key 	N.	To put information into a computer, phone, or other machine using a keyboard or touchscreen
Reception 	N.	The degree to which mobile phone, radio, or television signals are strong and clear
Text message 	N.	A short written message that you send or receive using a mobile phone
Wear and tear 	N.	The damage that happens to an object in ordinary use during a period of time:
Wi- fi 	N.	A system for connecting electronic equipment such as computers and phones to the internet without using wires



1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- 1- You need a password to log in to the school's free _____.
A) app B) wi-fi C) reception D) key
- 2- The new phone _____ allows you to learn English with fun games.
A) key B) app C) text message D) reception
- 3- My phone has no _____ here, so I can't call or text anyone.
A) app B) reception C) wi-fi D) wear and tear
- 4- He sent me a short _____ to tell me he was late.
A) text message B) app C) reception D) key
- 5- If you press this _____ on the keyboard, you can delete a letter.
A) app B) wi-fi C) reception D) key
- 6- My laptop looks old because of daily use and some _____.
A) reception B) wear and tear C) app D) wi-fi
- 7- The hotel offers free _____ in all rooms and the lobby.
A) wi-fi B) reception C) app D) text message
- 8- Please download this _____; it will help you track your fitness goals.
A) key B) wi-fi C) app D) wear and tear
- 9- He couldn't call me because there was no phone _____ in the mountains.
A) text message B) reception C) key D) app
- 10- After years of use, the old shoes showed clear signs of _____.
A) wi-fi B) wear and tear C) key D) text message

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

(app, key, reception, text message, wear and tear, wi-fi)

- 1- I couldn't download the video because the _____ was too weak in the café.
- 2- She created a new _____ to help students learn science in a fun way.
- 3- The old sofa is still comfortable, but it shows signs of _____ after ten years.
- 4- Please send me a quick _____ when you arrive at school.
- 5- You can't unlock the door without the right _____.

3- Complete the text with words from the box:

Wi-fi, text message, wear and tear, key, reception, app

A Busy Day at School

At school, students use technology every day. Most of them download an educational

- (1) _____ to practice math and science. Teachers often send reminders through a

quick (2) _____ so that no one forgets homework. The school has free (3) _____, but sometimes the signal is weak, and students can't connect properly. Every classroom door has a (4) _____ for security, so only teachers can open it. The desks and chairs show a bit of (5) _____ because hundreds of students use them daily.

4- Complete the text with words from the box:

Wear and tear, text message, wi-fi, key, reception, app

At the Airport

Anna was waiting for her flight at the airport. She connected to the free (1) _____ to check her emails. Suddenly, she received a (2) _____ from her friend wishing her a safe trip. While walking, she noticed an important travel (3) _____ that helps passengers find their boarding gate easily. At the check-in desk, the officer gave her a room (4) _____ for the airport lounge. Some of the suitcases on the belt looked damaged because of (5) _____ during the journey.

5- Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences:

1- downloaded / We / a / app / useful / science / for.

2- teacher / a / sent / message / text / reminder / quick / Our.

3- free / The / has / café / wi-fi.

4- not / The / was / phone / reception / good.

5- They / her / a / key / gave / phone / the / for / unlocking.

6- clothes / of / My / old / show / wear / and / tear.

7- app / This / helps / new / you / languages / learn.

8- message / missed / important / He / text / the.

9- his / lost / settings / key / mobile / to / Tom / the.

10- Wi-fi / public / many / parks / in / available / is.

Grammar 2

Reported speech

□ Reported Speech: Questions :

1. We don't repeat the exact words in quotation marks. Instead, we report the question.
 - □ He asked: "Can you help me?"
 - □ He asked if I could help him.
2. Word order changes → No question form!
 - □ She asked: "Where is the shop?"
 - □ She asked where the shop was.
3. Use if / whether for Yes-No questions.
 - "Do you like this design?" → She asked if I liked the design.
4. For wh-questions, keep the question word.
 - "What do I need to do?" → She asked what she needed to do.

□ Golden rule:

Change the pronouns and tenses as needed, and remove the question mark.

Reported speech: questions

1) Yes-No questions

Direct speech:

Lucy: "Do you have a mobile phone?"

Reported speech:

Lucy asked me if I had a mobile phone

Reporting verb for a question (asked, wanted to know)

Subject changes

"IF" or "WHETHER" for Yes/no questions

Verb tense changes

Punctuation changes

2) WH-questions

Direct speech:

Lucy: "What time did you arrive?"

Reported speech:

Lucy asked me what time I had arrived

Remember that the auxiliary verbs (DO, DOES, DID) are NOT USED in reported questions

Questions with the verb to be and with can, may, might, could, will, etc

Direct speech:

Sam: "Where is the book?"

Reported speech:

Sam asked me where the book was

Direct speech:

Sam: "What can we do tomorrow?"

Reported speech:

Sam asked me what we could do the following day

The word order is different in direct and reported speech. When reporting a questions it becomes **SUBJECT + VERB** (in the previous tense)

1- Choose the correct reported question:

1- "Can you help me with my homework?". He asked me _____.

- A) if I could help him with his homework B) could I help him with his homework
C) if I can help him with his homework D) that I could help him with his homework

2- "Where is my phone?". She wanted to know _____.

- A) where was her phone B) where her phone was
C) if her phone was D) her phone where was

3- "Do you like this design?". The woman asked me _____.

- A) I liked this design B) that I liked the design
C) if I liked the design D) whether I like the design

4- "When can I see the doctor?". The boy asked _____.

- A) when he could see the doctor B) when could he see the doctor
C) if he can see the doctor D) when he sees the doctor

5- "How much does this book cost?". He asked me _____.

- A) how much the book cost B) how much does the book cost
C) if the book cost much D) the book how much cost

6- "Why are you late?". The teacher asked the students _____.

- A) why were they late B) why they were late
C) if they were late why D) that they were late

7- "Do they sell chargers here?". The man asked _____.

- A) if they sold chargers there B) if they sell chargers here
C) whether they are selling chargers here D) that they sell chargers there

8- "Who is your best friend?". She wanted to know _____.

- A) who my best friend was B) who was my best friend
C) if my best friend was who D) that who was my best friend

9- "Are you ready for the test?". He asked her _____.

- A) that she was ready B) if she was ready for the test
C) was she ready for the test D) whether is she ready

10- "What time does the train leave?". They asked _____.

- A) what time the train left B) what time does the train leave
C) if the train leaves at what time D) that the train left at what time

2- Complete the Sentences – Reported Questions:

1- "Where is the nearest supermarket?"

She asked me _____.

2- "Can you fix my computer?"

He wanted to know _____.

3- "Do you know the answer?"

The teacher asked me _____.

4- "When will the movie start?"

They asked _____.

5- "Is this jacket waterproof?"

The customer asked the shop assistant _____.

6- "Why are you crying?"

She asked the little boy _____.

7- "Who is your English teacher?"

The principal asked me _____.

8- "Have you got any Wi-Fi here?"

The tourist wanted to know _____.

9- "How often do you play football?"

My friend asked me _____.

10- "What does this word mean?"

The student asked the teacher _____.

3- Complete the text using reported questions:

Last week, a group of students visited a science museum. They asked the guide many questions about the exhibits. The first student asked (1)

_____ (Where / the dinosaur fossils / come from). Another

student wanted to know (2) _____ (How old / the

fossils / be). A third student asked (3) _____ (Can / we /

touch / the bones). Then one girl asked (4)

_____ (Why / the mammoth / become

extinct). Finally, a boy wanted to know (5) _____

_____ (Do / scientists / still discover / new species).

4- Complete the text using reported questions:

During an interview with a famous football player, the journalist asked many questions. The first question was (1) _____
(How often / you / train). Then she asked (2) _____
(Do / you / follow / a special diet). Another journalist wanted to know (3) _____ (When / you / start / playing football). One fan asked (4) _____
(Who / be / your role model). At the end, a child asked (5) _____
(Can / you / give / me some advice).

5- Correct the mistake. Rewrite the sentences correctly:

1- She asked me what is my favorite subject.

2- He asked me where do I live.

3- They asked what time does the train arrive.

4- Tom asked me if can I help him.

5- The teacher asked when will the exam start.

6- I asked her what does she need for the project.

7- She asked me if I can play the piano yesterday.

8- My friend asked me where was I going now.

9- The man asked me what do I want to buy.

10- He asked me that where I had lost my keys.

6- Do as Shown between brackets:

- 1- "Who doesn't like cheese?" she asked me. (Reported question)
-
- 2- The teacher asked him why he (**doesn't- didn't- don't**) listen. (Choose)
- 3- "Do you want to come to the party?" I asked her. (Reported question)
-
- 4- "What time does the train arrive?"
- She asked her friend what time the train (**arrives- arrive- arrived**). (Choose)
- 5- "Will you be at the match?" Richard asked me. (Put the correct tense)
Richard asked me if I _____ be at the match.
- 6- "Is this your car?" the police asked the man. (Complete)
- The police asked the man if _____
-
- 7- "Can we go to the zoo tomorrow?" Jane asked her dad. (Put the correct tense)
- Jane asked her dad if they _____ go to the zoo the next day.
- 8- "Will our bus leave on time?" Mum asked the driver. (Complete)
- Mum asked the driver if _____
-
- 9- "Does your laptop need a new battery?" Tia asked me. (Choose)
- Tia asked me if my laptop (**needs- needed- need**) a new battery.
- 10- "Where is the IT department?"
- I wanted to know where the IT department is. (Correct)

Dialogue

Dialogue 1 – Shopping Smart

Lina: I want to buy a new phone, but I'm not sure which one to choose.

Omar: Well, you should compare the prices first. _____

Lina: That makes sense. I also want one with a good camera.

Omar: _____

Lina: Yes, but my budget is limited.

Omar: Don't worry. _____

Lina: Thanks! That's a good idea.

Omar: _____

Dialogue 2 – Choosing the Right Product

Ali: I need to buy new trainers, but there are so many brands.

Noura: Don't worry, I can help. _____

Ali: I want something comfortable for running.

Noura: That's important. _____

Ali: Yes, but I also don't want to spend too much money.

Noura: _____

Ali: Good idea!

Reading 1

Safe Toys for Children



➤ Pre-Reading Task:

- **Think and Discuss:** What was your favorite toy when you were a child? Do you think it was safe? Why or why not?



- When parents buy toys for their children, safety is the most important thing to think about. Many toys look fun and colorful, but they may not always be safe. Small parts can break and become dangerous if young children put them in their mouths.
- Good toy companies follow international safety standards. They use materials that are not poisonous, such as safe paint and plastic. Toys that pass the tests usually have a safety label on the box. Parents should always check for this label before buying.
- Cheap toys without labels can be risky. They might contain harmful chemicals or sharp edges. Buying a cheaper toy may save money at first, but it could cost more if a child gets hurt.
- Making the right choice means protecting children. By checking the labels, reading reviews, and buying from trusted shops, parents can make sure their children play safely and happily.

➤ Gist Task (Choose the best title)

- 1- Toys and Fun
- 2- How to Choose Safe Toys
- 3- Dangerous Games

➤ Scanning Task (True or False)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1- Toys with small parts can be dangerous. | (|) |
| 2- All toys are tested for safety. | (|) |
| 3- A safety label shows the toy passed the tests. | (|) |
| 4- Cheap toys are always safe. | (|) |

➤ Post-Reading Task

- Discuss: What advice would you give parents when buying toys for children?



Reading 2

Making Safe Buys



➤ Pre-Reading Task:

- Discuss: *What do you usually check before you buy something new?* (e.g., price, brand, design, safety, reviews).

Every day, people buy products like clothes, food, toys, and electronics. But not everything we buy is always safe or good quality. Some products may look attractive in the shop, but they might break easily, cause health problems, or even be dangerous. That's why it's important to make safe buys.

One way to make a safe buy is to always check the label. Labels tell us important information about a product, such as where it was made, what materials it contains, or how to use it correctly. For example, a food label can tell you if it has too much sugar, or if it contains nuts that could cause allergies.

Another way to make a safe buy is to compare products before paying. Many people only look at the price, but the cheapest option is not always the best. A slightly more expensive item can last longer and save you money in the future. Reading reviews online and asking other people about their experience with a product can also help you make the right choice.

Finally, look for safety signs and quality marks on the products you buy. These marks show that an item has been tested and approved. Whether you are shopping for toys, clothes, or even electronic devices, checking these details helps you avoid risks and protects your health, your money, and even the environment.

-Read the text quickly. What is the main idea?

- A) How to buy cheap products
- B) How to make safe buys
- C) How to shop online
- D) How to find good brands

➤ Scanning Task (Answer the questions):

1- What information can food labels give you?

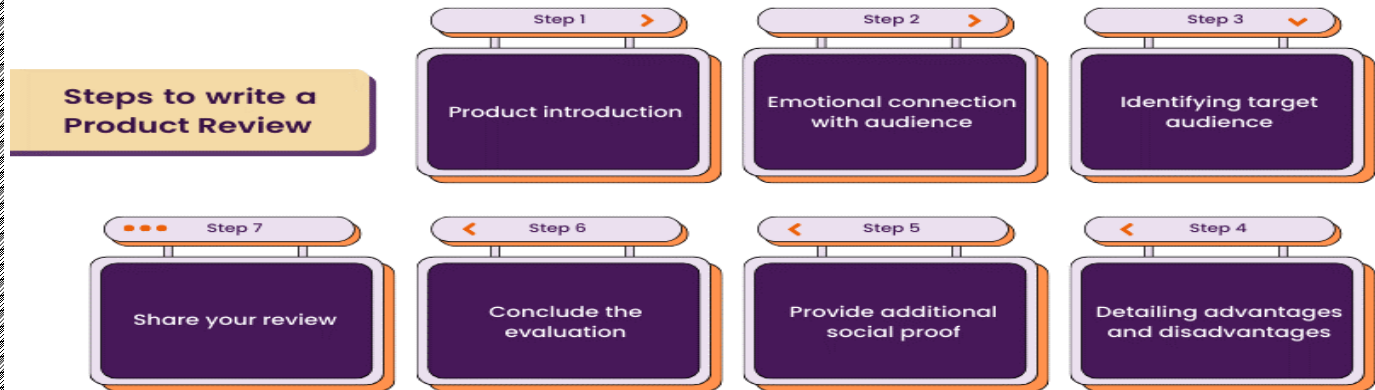
2- Why is the cheapest option not always the best?

3- What can reviews and other people's experiences help you with?

4- What do safety signs and quality marks on products show?

5- Name two types of products mentioned in the text that should be checked for safety.

- **A Product Review** is when you write about something you bought or used. You say what is **good** about it and what is **bad** about it.



- You give your **opinion** and sometimes a **recommendation**. Use expressions of emphasis like: *in fact, above all, particularly, of course, the truth is, in addition*. At the end, you can give it **stars (1–5)** to show your rating.

➤ Sample Product Review

➤ Shiny Sound Wireless Headphones

- This is a pair of very good-quality wireless headphones. First of all, the sound is clear and powerful. In fact, I was surprised at how good the bass is for such small headphones. In addition, the battery lasts for more than 20 hours, so I don't have to charge them every day.
- Above all, they are very comfortable to wear, even for a long time. The truth is, I use them every day when I study or travel. Of course, there is one small problem: the headphones are not waterproof, so you can't use them in the rain.
- Particularly, I like the design because it is modern and stylish. So, if you want headphones that are both practical and trendy, I recommend this product.

Product Review Checklist

Content

- ☐ I wrote the product name. ☐ I gave at least 2 good points.
☐ I gave 1 bad point. ☐ I added a recommendation + star rating.

Language

- ☐ I used emphasis words (*in fact, above all, etc.*). ☐ I wrote in present simple.
☐ I used full sentences. ☐ I checked spelling & punctuation.

Organisation

- ☐ I used short paragraphs. ☐ My writing is clear and easy to read.

Task 1

-Write a review about a smartwatch.

Mention at least **2 good points** and **1 bad point**.

Use at least **two expressions of emphasis** (*in fact, above all, particularly, of course, the truth is, in addition*).

Give it a star rating.

Task 2

- Write a review about a pair of trainers you bought or would like to buy.

- Describe the **comfort, design, and price**.
- Add both **positive and negative aspects**.
- Finish with a **recommendation** and a number of stars.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.



A – Vocabulary

1(Choose the correct answer)

- 1- The hotel offers free _____ so guests can stay connected.
A) key B) reception C) wi-fi D) wear and tear
- 2- After one year, my phone started to show signs of _____.
A) wi-fi B) wear and tear C) key D) reception
- 3- I forgot my _____ at the hotel desk when I checked in.
A) wi-fi B) reception C) key D) text message
- 4- Without good _____, it's hard to make a call in the mountains.
A) reception B) wi-fi C) wear and tear D) key
- 5- Please send me a _____ when you arrive at the airport.
A) reception B) wi-fi C) text message D) wear and tear

2) Complete the sentences with the correct word

(wi-fi, key, reception, wear and tear, text message)

- 1- Don't forget to take your room _____ before going upstairs.
- 2- My dad can't open his emails because the _____ is too weak.
- 3- This old sofa looks nice but it has a lot of _____.
- 4- I didn't hear my phone, so I missed your _____.
- 5- We couldn't call him because there was no phone _____ in the tunnel.

B – Grammar

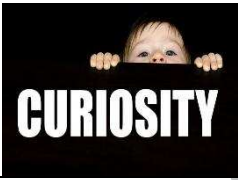
1) Correct the mistakes:

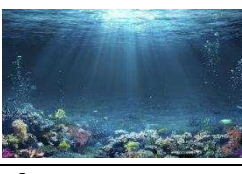
- 1- She asked me clean my room. _____
- 2- The teacher told us to don't be late. _____
- 3- She asked me call her later. _____
- 4- Mum asked me don't forget my homework. _____
- 5- He asked me what I 'm doing. _____

2) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- "Why are you late?" the teacher asked. (The teacher asked me.....)
- 2- "Is this product safe?" he asked. (Change into reported question)
- 3- "Don't forget your key," Mom told me. (Change into reported order)
- 4- My dad asked me check the Wi-Fi connection. (Correct)
- 5- "How much does this cost?" she asked. (Choose)
- She asked the shop assistant how much that dress (costs- costed- cost)

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Ascend 	V.	To move up or climb something
By accident 	Idiom	Without intending to, or without being intended
Chase 	V.	To run after someone or something in order to catch them: 2. to run after a person or animal
Cross 	V.	To go across from one side of something to the other
Curiosity 	N.	The desire to learn or know more about something or someone
Descend 	V.	To come or go down from a higher to a lower level
Headlamp 	N.	A light worn on the head, for example when going under the ground
Locate 	V.	To put or establish something in a particular place
Risk 	N. / V.	The possibility of something bad happening
Rope 	N.	A piece of strong, thick string made of long twisted threads

Safety equipment		N.	Refers to tools, devices, or protective gear used to minimize the risk of injury or harm in dangerous environments or situations
Shine		V.	To emit or reflect light; be radiant or bright with light; gleam; glow
Stream		N.	Is a continuous body of surface water flowing within the bed and banks of a channel
Trip over		Phrasal verb	You put an obstacle, typically your foot, in front of them so that they fall over it.
Tunnel		N.	A tunnel is a long passage which has been made under the ground, usually through a hill or under the sea
Underwater		Adj / Adv.	Under the surface of the water, especially under the surface of the sea

1- Choose the correct answer (A-D).

- The hikers began to _____ the mountain early in the morning before sunrise.
A) descend B) ascend C) trip over D) cross
- She fell into the river _____ because the bridge was slippery.
A) curiosity B) by accident C) risk D) locate
- The police tried to _____ the thief after he ran away.
A) chase B) cross C) rope D) descend
- Be careful when you _____ the busy road; always look left and right.
A) shine B) ascend C) cross D) chase
- The little boy's _____ led him to explore the dark cave with a torch.
A) curiosity B) rope C) risk D) tunnel
- After reaching the top, they had to _____ the steep path carefully.
A) ascend B) descend C) locate D) shine
- The climbers wore a _____ on their heads to see inside the cave.
A) tunnel B) rope C) headlamp D) stream
- We need a map to _____ the hidden waterfall in the forest.
A) locate B) ascend C) cross D) chase
- You should always wear _____ when exploring dangerous caves.
A) curiosity B) safety equipment C) shine D) by accident
- The children used a _____ to climb down the cliff safely.
A) rope B) tunnel C) stream D) risk

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box:

(trip over, stream, tunnel, underwater, ascend)

- 1- The hikers used a rope to _____ the rocky mountain.
- 2- A clear _____ flows through the valley, and children often play near it.
- 3- Cars passed quickly through the long _____ that went under the hill.
- 4- The diver saw many colorful fish while swimming _____.
- 5- Be careful not to _____ that stone on the ground.

3- Complete the following text from words in the box:

rope, headlamp, curiosity, descend, locate

Exploring caves can be exciting but also dangerous. Many people go on cave trips because of their natural (1) _____ about what is inside. To enter safely, climbers often (2) _____ into the dark spaces using a strong (3) _____ tied to the rocks. A good (4) _____ is also important, because it helps them see in the darkness. If you can (5) _____ the right path, you will discover wonderful hidden places.

4- Complete the following text from words in the box:

Chase, safety equipment, shine, risk, descend

Mountain adventures are full of challenges. Before climbing, everyone should check their (1) _____, such as helmets and ropes. The sun will (2) _____ brightly at the top of the mountain, but reaching it is not easy. Hikers often (3) _____ carefully down steep slopes, because one wrong step can be a (4) _____ to their health. Sometimes animals suddenly (5) _____ after each other in the wild, which surprises the climbers.

5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:

1- equipment / climbing / Safety / important / is.

2- the / river / cross / a / They / had / to / stepping stones / on.

3- underground / located / cave / The / was.

4- headlamp / shines / The / brightly / darkness / the / in.

5- risk / hikers / The / took / climbed / without / guide / a / the / and.

6- tunnel / slowly / descended / explorers / The / into / the.

7- His / curiosity / natural / the / cave / made / explore / him.

8- over / cat / She / the / tripped / running / while.

9- to / chase / children / The / butterflies / like.

10- rope / with / pulled / climbers / The / heavy / bag / a.

Grammar 1

Passive voice with modal verbs

Passive voice with modals

What are Modal Verbs?

Modal verbs are a category of auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) that express the mood or attitude of the speaker toward the action or state of the main verb in a sentence. These verbs indicate possibility, necessity, permission, ability, obligation, or likelihood.

Passive Voice with Modal Verbs Rules

When combining passive voice with modal verbs, the modal verb appears before the main verb in its past participle form.

Modal + Be + Past Participle

Use a modal verb (can, should, must, might, will, could) followed by a form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are, was, were) and the past participle of the main verb.

- **Structure:** Affirmative: Modal Verb + be + past participle
Negative: Modal verb + not + be + past participle

Examples:

- The problem **can be** solved.
- The document **may be** misplaced.
- The solution **should be** considered.
- Helmets **must be worn** in the cave.
- Dangerous areas **shouldn't be** entered.
- New species **can be** studied in the lab.

Modal Verbs + Passive Voice

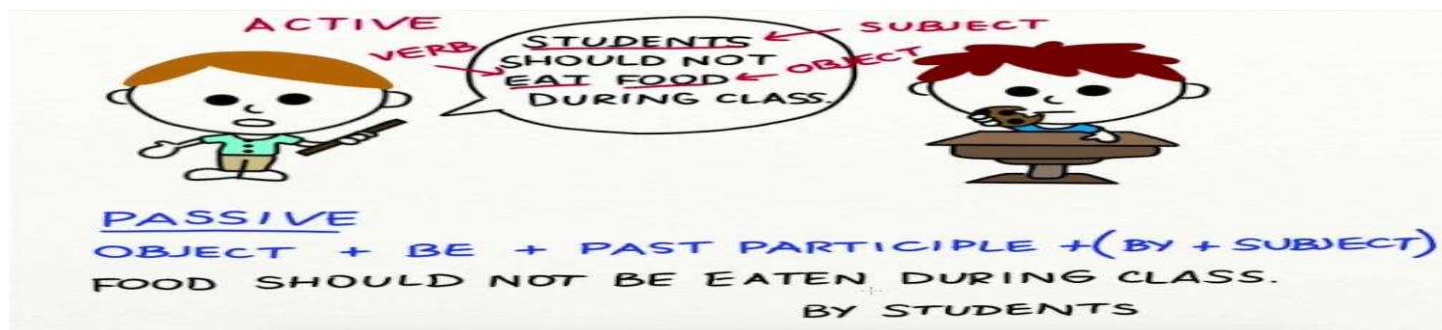
will
can
may
must
should
ought to
have to

be + V₃

The machine **can be** used for cutting bread.

Difficult rules **must be** explained.

Modal Verb	Passive Structure	Example
Can	can be + past participle	The car can be repaired.
Could	could be + past participle	The problem could be solved.
May	may be + past participle	The document may be approved.
Might	might be + past participle	The answer might be known.
Will	will be + past participle	The project will be completed.
Would	would be + past participle	The task would be finished.
Shall	shall be + past participle	The rules shall be followed.
Should	should be + past participle	The instructions should be read.
Must	must be + past participle	The report must be submitted.
Ought to	ought to be + past participle	The issue ought to be addressed.



1- Choose the correct answer from A, b, c, and D:

- 1- Helmets _____ inside the cave for safety.
A) must wear B) must be worn C) must wore D) must to wear
- 2- Dangerous animals _____ from a distance.
A) should be observed B) should observe C) should observing D) should to observe
- 3- The tunnel is dark. A headlamp _____ to see clearly.
A) can be used B) can used C) can use D) can using
- 4- Important data _____ carefully before scientists leave the site.
A) must collect B) must be collected C) must collecting D) must to collect
- 5- These old caves are not safe. They _____ without special equipment.
A) shouldn't enter B) shouldn't to enter
C) shouldn't entered D) shouldn't be entered
- 6- The new discovery _____ by experts before being announced.
A) may be checked B) may checked C) may checking D) may to check
- 7- Maps _____ to guide tourists in the park.
A) could be used B) could using C) could use D) could uses
- 8- The river crossing is dangerous. A rope _____ for safety.
A) should used B) should use C) should be used D) should using
- 9- Fossils _____ carefully so they don't break.
A) must handling B) must handle C) must be handled D) must handles
- 10- Fire exits _____ during an emergency.
A) mustn't block B) mustn't blocked C) mustn't be blocked D) mustn't blocking

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

(Use the passive with modals)

- 1- Safety helmets _____ (must / wear) during the cave tour.
- 2- The ancient paintings _____ (should / protect) from strong lights.
- 3- Dangerous chemicals _____ (must not / touch) by students.
- 4- Important equipment _____ (can / borrow) from the safety office.
- 5- Food and drinks _____ (should not / bring) into the laboratory.
- 6- The mountain path _____ (could / close) in bad weather.
- 7- Old tunnels _____ (must / check) before people enter them.
- 8- Valuable fossils _____ (may / find) under the rocks.
- 9- All visitors _____ (must / inform) about the safety rules.
- 10- The risk of falling rocks _____ (can / reduce) with helmets.

3- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Use passive with modals)

Exploring caves is exciting, but it can also be dangerous. Before entering, every visitor (1) _____ (**must / give**) a safety helmet. Strong lights (2) _____ (**should / use**) to see in the dark tunnels. Dangerous areas (3) _____ (**must not / enter**) without a guide. In case of emergency, clear instructions (4) _____ (**can / follow**) easily. Finally, all rubbish (5) _____ (**must / take**) out to protect nature.

4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Use passive with modals)

When climbing a mountain, special rules must be respected. Rope (1) _____ (**must / check**) before the climb starts. Maps and compasses (2) _____ (**should / carry**) by all climbers. Fires (3) _____ (**must not / make**) near the forest because they are dangerous. Valuable information about the weather (4) _____ (**can / share**) by the team leader. At the end, all equipment (5) _____ (**must / clean**) before storage.

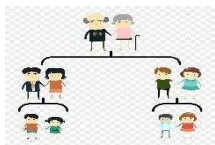
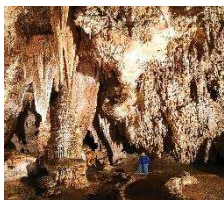
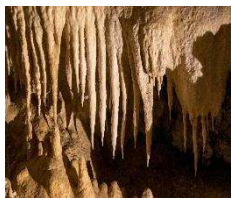
5- Each sentence has one mistake. Rewrite it correctly.

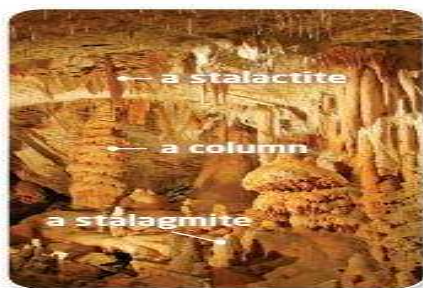
- 1- Tickets should buy at the entrance. _____
- 2- Dangerous rocks can see from the top of the mountain. _____
- 3- Ancient statues must protect from visitors' hands. _____
- 4- Cameras shouldn't allow inside the old temple. _____
- 5- Life jackets must wear on the boat. _____
- 6- The Great Wall can visiting by millions of tourists every year. _____
- 7- Tour guides should gave clear instructions. _____
- 8- Wild animals mustn't disturb during the trip. _____
- 9- A lot of pictures can taking during the tour. _____
- 10- Important warnings must read careful by climbers. _____

6- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- They must wear helmets in the cave. (Change into passive) _____
- 2- Instructions should be followed by the tourists inside the museum. (Use active voice) _____
- 3- The bridge can (**is repaired- be repaired- repair**) by the workers. (Choose) _____
- 4- Important maps _____ (**keep**) in a safe place. (Passive using must) _____
- 5- Visitors can take photos of the ruins. (Start with: Photos) _____
- 6- People should touch the ancient walls. (Negative passive) _____
- 7- Volcano _____ (**can see**) from here. (Passive voice) _____
- 8- Passports (**must be- must- mustn't**) checked before the trip. (Choose) _____
- 9- The government can close the dangerous area. (Use should be) _____
- 10- Climbers must carry water during the journey. (Start with: Water) _____

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Bat 	N.	A small animal like a mouse with wings that flies at night
Column 	N.	A tall, solid, usually stone post which is used to support a roof or as decoration in a building
Painting 	N.	A picture that someone has painted, the activity of painting pictures or painting surfaces
Ancestor 	N.	A person who is several generations earlier in an individual's line of descent
Stalagmite 	N.	A column of rock that rises from the floor of a cave, formed over a long period of time by drops of water falling from the roof of the cave
Stalactite 	N.	A pointed piece of rock that hangs down from the roof of a cave and that is formed by dripping water which contains minerals.



a bat



a painting



ancestors

1- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1- The cave was full of strange rock shapes, including a tall _____.

A) ancestor B) column C) painting D) bat

2- A large _____ flew out of the cave when we turned on our torches.

A) bat B) stalagmite C) column D) painting

3- Our _____ lived many centuries ago in this area.

A) ancestor B) stalactite C) bat D) column

- 4- The scientists discovered an old cave _____ showing people hunting animals.
A) stalagmite B) painting C) ancestor D) bat
- 5- A _____ hangs down from the ceiling of a cave like an icicle.
A) ancestor B) stalagmite C) column D) stalactite
- 6- The guide explained that a _____ grows upward from the floor of the cave.
A) painting B) bat C) stalagmite D) ancestor
- 7- Some caves are decorated with a natural stone _____ that looks like a tower.
A) ancestor B) column C) bat D) stalactite
- 8- The artist studied an ancient cave _____ to understand how early humans lived.
A) stalagmite B) painting C) bat D) column
- 9- Our great-great-grandfather is an important _____ in our family history.
A) ancestor B) stalactite C) painting D) bat
- 10- When we entered the cave, thousands of _____ were hanging from the roof.
A) columns B) ancestors C) bats D) stalagmites

2- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

Word Bank: ancestor – bat – column – painting – stalactite – stalagmite

- 1- The tall stone _____ in the temple still supports the roof after thousands of years.
- 2- The strange rock shape looked like a frozen waterfall, but it was actually a _____ hanging from the ceiling.
- 3- The scientist explained that a _____ grows slowly upward from the cave floor as water drips over time.
- 4- During the night walk, a _____ swooped low above our heads, searching for insects.
- 5- Our family tree shows that one _____ moved across the desert many centuries ago.

3- Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box:

ancestor – bat – column – painting – stalactite – stalagmite

During our trip to the historical site, the archaeologist explained that the tall stone (1) _____ once supported the roof of an ancient temple. In one corner, we discovered a (2) _____ of a warrior holding a spear, still bright with natural colors. The guide told us that it was made by our distant (3) _____ thousands of years ago. Suddenly, a (4) _____ flew out of the dark, and everyone laughed nervously. Finally, in the nearby cave, we saw a thin (5) _____ slowly forming as water dripped from the ceiling.

4- Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box:

painting – stalagmite – column – ancestor – stalactite – bat

Last summer, we visited an old cave that looked like a natural museum. At the entrance, the guide showed us a stone (1) _____ that was more than 500 years old and had been carved by people from the past. Inside, we saw a giant wall (2) _____ showing animals that our (3) _____ used to hunt. As we went deeper, a (4) _____ flew quickly over our heads, making everyone scream. At the end of the tour, we admired the amazing rock formations: one long (5) _____ hanging from the ceiling, and another one rising from the ground like a tower.

5- Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:

1- ancient / Our / was / great / an / ancestor / leader.

2- flew / dark / The / quickly / bat / out / cave / the / of.

3- column / stood / marble / tall / a / entrance / The / at.

4- painting / colorful / a / cave / hunters / inside / discovered / We.

5- roof / from / down / grows / stalactite / A / cave.

6- ground / grew / upward / the / from / stalagmite / A / thick.

7- temple / ancestors / built / stone / Our / huge / from / a.

8- cave / bats / hundreds / filled / was / The / with / sleeping / of.

9- paintings / walls / The / decorated / animal / beautiful / with / were.

10- climbed / stone / tall / The / around / column / children / the.

Grammar 2

GRAMMAR 2 ► ★

Make + someone + adjective TR: 7.7

Caves **make me** scared.

Heights **made her** nervous.

Exploring **makes Mireya** feel happy.

Seeing volcanoes **makes me** feel excited.

We use **make + someone + adjective** to say how something causes a person to feel.

- **Make** = cause
- **Someone** = the person
- **Adjective** = the feeling

□ Examples:

- Spiders **make me** scared.
- Loud music **makes him** angry.
- My friends **make me** happy.
- Long walks **make her** tired.

Tip: Think of "make" as a button that turns on feelings!

FEELINGS & EMOTIONS

SAD	HAPPY	HURT	CONFIDENT	ENERGIZED
 Depressed Desperate Dejected Heavy Crushed Disgusted Upset Sorrowful Weepy Frustrated	 Amused Delighted Glad Pleased Charmed Grateful Optimistic Content Joyful Enthusiastic Loving	 Jealous Betrayed Let down Tender Wounded Impaired Damaged Criticized Abused Punished Rejected	 Strong Brave Assured Certain Prepared Successful Encouraged Peaceful Secure Relaxed Comforted	 Strengthened Motivated Focused Invigorated Determined Inspired Creative Healthy Renewed Vibrant Refreshed

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- 1- Horror movies make me _____.
A) scared B) happily C) quickly D) loud
- 2- Winning a medal made her _____.
A) proudly B) proud C) sad D) slowly
- 3- Too much homework makes the students _____.
A) tired B) happy C) proudly D) quickly
- 4- My little brother's jokes always make us _____.
A) scared B) happy C) loudly D) angrily
- 5- Eating too much fast food makes me _____.
A) healthy B) proudly C) ill D) happily
- 6- Speaking in front of the class makes many students _____.
A) nervously B) nervous C) happily D) quickly

- 7- Helping poor people makes me _____.
 A) proudly B) sadly C) angrily D) satisfied
- 8- Long car journeys make children _____.
 A) angrily B) angry C) quickly D) happily
- 9- Watching fireworks makes us feel _____.
 A) scared B) excited C) happily D) loudly
- 10- Losing my phone makes me _____.
 A) sad B) proudly C) hopeful D) quickly

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective:

(bored- disappointed- comfortable- frozen- amazed- excited- frightened- welcomed- upset- joyful)

- 1- Cold winter mornings make my hands _____.
 2- Loud thunder at night makes the little dog _____.
 3- Getting a surprise gift makes children _____.
 4- Waiting in long lines makes people _____.
 5- Failing an exam can make students _____.
 6- Warm soup on a rainy day makes me _____.
 7- Seeing mountains covered in snow makes tourists _____.
 8- Talking about childhood memories makes grandparents _____.
 9- Losing an important game makes the players _____.
 10- A kind smile from a stranger makes everyone _____.

3- Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective form:

A Rainy Day

It was raining heavily all morning. The wet clothes on the line made Sarah (1) _____ (**worry**) because they wouldn't dry. The loud thunder outside made her cat (2) _____ (**scare**) and it hid under the bed. Still, the smell of fresh coffee made her (3) _____ (**relax**). Later, when her best friend arrived with a cake, it made Sarah (4) _____ (**happy**). Finally, the rainbow after the storm made everyone (5) _____ (**amaze**).

4- Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective form: _____ **The School Trip**

During the school trip to the museum, the long bus ride made some students (1) _____ (**tire**). The dinosaur skeletons made everyone (2) _____ (**excite**). When the guide explained the history, it made the students (3) _____ (**curious**). The noisy group of children in the next hall made the teacher (4) _____ (**annoy**). But in the end, the funny photo they all took together made them (5) _____ (**cheerful**).

5- Correct the mistake:

- 1- The scary movie made us feel **scare** all night.
- 2- This puzzle makes my brother feel **confuse**.
- 3- The hot soup made me feel **happily**.
- 4- The long flight made the children **exhausting**.
- 5- Her loud singing makes everyone feel **annoy**.
- 6- The teacher's smile made the students **felt** confident.
- 7- The funny story made us **feels** joyful.
- 8- The broken chair made me **to uncomfortable**.
- 9- The strong coffee makes me **tiring** all night.
- 10- The game's difficult level made the players **to frustrated**.

6- Read and write. Write a follow-up sentence using the words in brackets.

- 1- We went to the haunted house during the school trip. (The haunted house / scared)
The haunted house made us scared.
- 2- Emma sang beautifully in the school concert. (She / proud)
- 3- I forgot my lunch at home this morning. (It / upset)
- 4- The roller coaster went so fast! (The ride / excited)
- 5- Tom passed his exam with the highest mark in class. (It / happy)
- 6- The long car journey was very boring. (The journey / bored)
- 7- My little brother broke my toy yesterday. (That / angry)
- 8- We visited the zoo and saw the lions eating. (Seeing lions / amazed)
- 9- Sarah got a beautiful gift from her best friend. (The gift / pleased)
- 10- We played football in the park for two hours. (Playing / tired)

Dialogue

➤ Dialogue 1: Talking about the Great Wall of China

Ali: Have you ever heard about the Great Wall of China?

Mona: Yes, (1) _____

Ali: Do you know why it was built?

Mona: (2) _____

Ali: Is it really very long?

Mona: Yes! (3) _____

Ali: Wow, can people see it from space?

Mona: (4) _____

Ali: I'd love to visit it one day.

Mona: (5) _____

➤ **Dialogue 2: Visiting the Pyramids of Giza**

Sara: Last weekend, we went to see the Pyramids of Giza.

Omar: Really? That's amazing! (1) _____

Sara: Do you know who built them?

Omar: (2) _____

Sara: And do you know how old they are?

Omar: (3) _____

Sara: We also saw the Sphinx near the pyramids.

Omar: (4) _____

Sara: It was a wonderful trip, I'll never forget it!

Omar: (5) _____

Reading 1

➤ **Pre-Reading task:**

Discuss in pairs:

- 1- Why do you think people built walls in cities in the past?
- 2- Do you know any famous walls?



The Great Wall of China

The Great Wall of China is one of the most famous wonders of the world. It stretches over 21,000 kilometers and was built more than 2,000 years ago. The wall was first constructed by Emperor Qin Shi Huang to protect China from northern invaders. Over the centuries, different dynasties rebuilt and expanded it.

The wall is not just one long line of stones. It includes towers, watch posts, and fortresses where soldiers once stood guard. Many of these structures are still standing today, although some parts have been damaged by time and weather.

Besides being a defense system, the Great Wall was also important for trade. It helped protect merchants who traveled along the Silk Road, bringing silk, spices, and other goods from Asia to Europe.

Today, the Great Wall is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the world. Millions of people climb its steep steps every year to admire its size and history. It is considered a symbol of China's strength and determination.

➤ **While-Reading tasks**

A. **Choose the best title: What is the best title for this passage?**

- Soldiers of Ancient China
- The Silk Road and Its Merchants
- The Great Wall: A Symbol of Strength
- Famous Tourist Places in Asia

B. Scanning (True/False)

- The Great Wall is more than 20,000 kilometers long. ()
- The wall was built in just one century. ()
- Merchants used the wall to travel safely. ()
- Today, nobody visits the Great Wall. ()
- The wall is a symbol of China's history. ()

Post-Reading Task

- ✍️ Write 3 sentences about why you would or would not like to visit the Great Wall.

Reading 2

➤ Pre-Reading Task

Brainstorm:

- What difficulties do you think people faced building cities high in the mountains?



Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu is an ancient Incan city hidden high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. It was built in the 15th century by Emperor Pachacuti, but it remained unknown to the outside world until 1911 when it was rediscovered by an explorer named Hiram Bingham.

The city is often called "The Lost City of the Incas." Its stone buildings, terraces, and temples were built without modern tools. Even today, historians are not sure how the Incas moved the massive stones so high into the mountains.

Machu Picchu was most likely a royal estate or a religious site. It has temples, farming terraces, and a special stone that was probably used for astronomical studies. The Incas carefully designed the city to resist earthquakes and heavy rains.

Now, Machu Picchu is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Thousands of tourists visit every day, and the site has become a symbol of Peru's culture and history. To protect it, visitor numbers are limited so that the ancient ruins can be preserved for future generations.

A. Skimming (Multiple Choice)

- Machu Picchu was built by:
 - The Aztecs
 - The Egyptians
 - The Incas
 - The Mayans

B. Scanning (Find the detail)

- Who rediscovered Machu Picchu in 1911?

- What was Machu Picchu possibly used for?

3- Why is the site limited to fewer visitors today?

4- In which country can you find Machu Picchu?

5- What natural challenges did the Incas design the city to resist?

Post-Reading: Discuss in pairs or groups:

- If you could visit one wonder of the world, which would you choose and why?

What is a Chronological Narrative?

- It's a story where events are told in the order they happened. It shows *what happened first, next, and after that*.

How to Write It:

1. **Set the scene** (Where? When? Who?)
2. **Tell the events in order** (use time words: *first, then, suddenly, afterwards, immediately*)
3. **Add suspense** (describe problems, dangers, surprises)
4. **End with a result or feeling** (happy, scared, excited, etc.)

Useful time expressions: *ago, then, suddenly, immediately, afterwards, finally, at last*

A Scary Cave Adventure

Last summer, my friends and I explored a cave near our town. At first, everything was calm. We used headlamps to see the beautiful stalactites and stalagmites inside.

Then something unexpected happened. Suddenly, my friend tripped over a rock and his lamp went out. The cave became completely dark, and we couldn't see anything. We felt nervous and afraid.

Immediately, we held hands and slowly moved forward. Finally, we saw a small light at the end of the tunnel – it was the exit! We ran outside, laughing with relief. It was one of the most frightening but unforgettable experiences of my life.

Task 1: Dangerous Climb

- Imagine you are climbing a mountain with your friends. Write a chronological narrative about what happened. Use time expressions: ***first, then, suddenly, immediately, finally***.

.....

.....

.....

Task 2: Lost in the Forest

- Pretend you got lost while walking in a forest. Write a chronological narrative about how you found your way out. Use suspense words: ***suddenly, at that moment, afterwards, luckily***.

.....

.....

.....



REVIEW

A) Vocabulary

A. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D:

- 1- The tourists used a _____ to climb safely down the cliff.
A) stream B) rope C) tunnel D) painting
- 2- The child's _____ made her ask many questions about the old ruins.
A) risk B) curiosity C) shine D) column
- 3- Be careful! It's a big _____ to walk on wet stones near the waterfall.
A) cross B) tunnel C) rope D) risk
- 4- We admired a beautiful _____ of a queen in the ancient temple.
A) column B) painting C) shine D) chase
- 5- The sun will _____ on the glass pyramid in the morning.
A) cross B) shine C) chase D) risk

B. Complete the sentences with the correct word between the brackets:

(risk – tunnel – stream – column – curiosity)

- 1- The explorers walked through a dark _____ under the mountain.
- 2- A clear _____ of water runs beside the old castle.
- 3- The ancient temple has a tall stone _____ at its entrance.
- 4- His _____ about the pyramids made him read many history books.
- 5- Climbing the ruins without equipment is a big _____.

B) Grammar

A. Complete the sentences (Passive with Modals):

- 1- The old columns _____ (must / protect) from bad weather.
- 2- Dangerous tunnels _____ (should / explore) only with a guide.
- 3- Ancient paintings _____ (can / damage) by smoke.
- 4- A stream of tourists _____ (will / lead) into the cave tomorrow.
- 5- Visitors _____ (must not / touch) the statues inside the temple.

B. Correct the mistake:

- 1- The dark tunnel made the children afraidly.

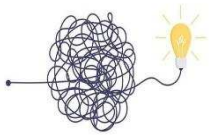
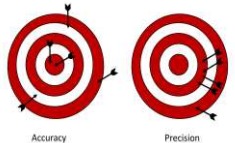
- 2- Long walks in the desert make tourists tiredly.

- 3- The loud waterfall makes people quietly.

- 4- Her curiosity makes her interest about history.

- 5- The broken bridge made the trip danger.

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Command 	N. / V.	Is an order that you have to follow, as long as the person who gives it has authority over you
Companion 	N.	Someone who you spend a lot of time with or go somewhere with: a travelling companion
Complex 	Adj.	A whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts
Control 	V. / N.	To order, limit, or rule something, or someone's actions or behavior
Dangerous 	Adj.	Full of danger danger or risk causing danger; danger; perilous; risky; hazardous; unsafe
Feature 	N.	A typical quality or an important part of something
Information 	N.	Facts or details about somebody/something
Mobile 	Adj. / N.	Able to be moved from one place to another
Precise 	Adj.	Exact and accurate in form, time, detail, or description
Program 	N.	To tell a device or system to operate in a particular way or at a particular time

Remote control		N.	A piece of equipment you hold in your hand and use to control a television, DVD player, etc.
Respond to		V.	To give a spoken or written answer to somebody/something
Science fiction		N.	books, films, or cartoons about an imagined future, especially about space travel or other planets
Social		Adj.	Relating to society or to the way society is organized
Task		N.	A piece of work to be done, especially one done regularly, unwillingly

1- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

- The robot didn't _____ to the command because its battery was low.
A) program B) respond to C) feature D) control
- My phone has a new _____ that allows me to unlock it with my face.
A) companion B) feature C) task D) control
- This machine is very _____; it has over 200 tiny parts.
A) complex B) precise C) dangerous D) social
- The scientists gave the robot a new _____ to follow instructions.
A) mobile B) program C) remote control D) command
- The drone can be operated by _____ from a distance.
A) task B) remote control C) information D) companion
- You must be careful! This kind of experiment can be _____.
A) dangerous B) social C) mobile D) feature
- Robots can complete one _____ at a time, such as cleaning or cooking.
A) science fiction B) task C) companion D) information
- A robot dog can be a fun _____ for children and the elderly.
A) program B) control C) companion D) precise
- The machine is very accurate and always gives _____ measurements.
A) complex B) precise C) social D) respond to
- Many films show robots in the future; this is often part of _____.
A) science fiction B) dangerous C) task D) mobile

2- Complete the sentences with the correct word from brackets:

(companion – control – mobile – information – social)

- 1- The teacher asked the students to search for _____ about how robots are used in factories.
- 2- Some people think robots may replace a human _____ for elderly people who live alone.
- 3- With the new app, you can _____ the robot car just by touching your phone screen.
- 4- Modern robots are becoming more _____ and can move easily from one place to another.
- 5- Social robots are designed to help people improve their _____ skills by starting conversations.

3- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

feature – precise – remote control – command– dangerous

Robots are becoming more important in our daily lives. Some robots can follow a simple voice (1) _____ and move exactly as people say. Others are used in (2) _____ situations, like searching for bombs or working in space. Many robots today can be operated with a (3) _____ so people can stay safe while the robot does the job. Another amazing (4) _____ of new robots is that they can walk, run, or even dance. To be successful, robots need to be very (5) _____ when performing their tasks.

4- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

task – program – science fiction – respond to – complex

At first, robots were only seen in (1) _____ movies, but now they are real. Engineers can (2) _____ robots to do almost anything, from cooking to driving cars. Modern robots can complete a simple (3) _____ like cleaning a room or a more (4) _____ job such as helping in hospitals. Some advanced robots can even (5) _____ human emotions and answer in a friendly way.

5- Rearrange the Words to make correct sentences:

- 1- robots / to / control / remote / We / use / can / a / move.

- 2- feature / robot / walking / has / The / a / new.

- 3- gave / command / a / teacher / The / robot / the.

- 4- dangerous / help / Robots / situations / in / can.

- 5- work / Robots / complex / do / can / sometimes / tasks.

- 6- program / You / your / robot / computer / from / a / can.

- 7- mobile / be / Robots / and / social / can.

- 8- fiction / books / in / science / Robots / appeared / first.

- 9- to / questions / robot / respond / The / quickly / can.

- 10- information / provide / robots / important / can

USING WISH

Grammar 1

Use wish + were

- I wish I were taller.

Wish or Hope ?

I _____ I could meet you again.

?



!



We use wish to talk about things we want to be different, but they are not true now.

- wish + past simple → for situations we want to change now.

□ *I wish I had a robot. (But I don't have one.)*

- wish + could → for abilities we don't have.

□ *I wish I could program a robot. (But I can't.)*

- wish + past simple with "was/were"

□ *I wish my teacher were a robot. (But he isn't!)*

□ Think of "wish" as a magic key: It shows what you **want**, but **don't really have**!

make a wish

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

1- I wish I _____ a robot to do my homework.

- A) has B) have C) had D) having

2- My sister wishes she _____ play the piano like a robot.

- A) can B) could C) will D) is

3- They wish their robot _____ cheaper.

- A) is B) are C) were D) will be

4- I wish I _____ more information about how robots work.

- A) know B) knew C) knowing D) knows

5- Tom wishes his mobile robot _____ him with his homework.

- A) help B) helped C) helps D) helping

6- We wish we _____ buy that new robot dog, but it's too expensive.

- A) can B) could C) will D) were

7- Anna wishes she _____ in a science fiction film with robots.

- A) act B) acted C) acting D) acts

8- I wish robots _____ noisy.

- A) isn't B) aren't C) weren't D) wasn't

9- My parents wish robots _____ all the cooking in the house.

- A) does B) did C) doing D) do

10- He wishes he _____ command the robot with his voice.

- A) could B) can C) is able D) will

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1- I wish I _____ (speak) Spanish so I could talk to my new friend.

2- She wishes she _____ (have) more time to finish her project.

3- They wish they _____ (live) near the sea, but their house is in the city.

4- I wish my brother _____ (be) taller so he could play basketball.

5- We wish we _____ (can) travel to Paris this summer.

6- He wishes he _____ (not / eat) so much fast food last night.

7- I wish my parents _____ (let) me stay up late on weekends.

8- Sarah wishes she _____ (know) the answer in class today.

9- The children wish it _____ (snow) on their birthday.

10- I wish I _____ (can) play the guitar as well as my cousin.

3- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in bracket:

At School

I had a test yesterday, and it was really hard. I wish I (1) _____ (study) more last week. My friend did well, and I wish I (2) _____ (be) as clever as her. At lunchtime, I forgot my homework at home. I wish I (3) _____ (remember) to put it in my bag. Later, we played football, but I'm not very good. I wish I (4) _____ (can) kick the ball better. Finally, the teacher gave us more homework. Everyone wishes we (5) _____ (not / have) so much work every day.

4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in bracket:

Next week is going to be very busy for me. I wish my boss (not / give) (1) _____ me so many tasks, but I know he will. My best friend is moving to another city soon. I wish she (stay) (2) _____ here longer, but it's not possible. On Saturday, there's a big football match. I wish our team (win) (3) _____, but they usually lose against stronger teams. My parents are planning a holiday without me. I wish they (take) (4) _____ me with them, but they won't. Finally, the weather forecast says it will rain all week. I wish the sun (shine) (5) _____, but it looks unlikely.

5- Correct the mistake in each sentence:

1- I wish that I have a pet dog or cat.

2- John wishes that he knows how to speak Spanish.

3- My friend wishes she lives in Tokyo.

4- I wish that my neighbors aren't making so much noise.

5- It's raining. I wish I don't have to go outside.

6- I'm sorry. I wish I like chocolate, but I don't.

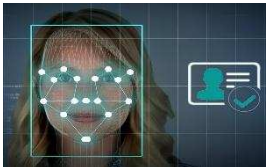
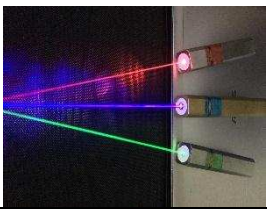
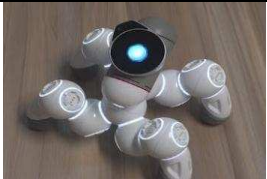
7- My teacher wish I didn't arrive late for every class.

8- I wish Andrew isn't so jealous.

9- I wish Anna doesn't say that to Charles. Now he's upset.

10- I wish my daughter isn't so untidy. Her room is always messy.

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Facial recognition 	N.	Technology that makes it possible for a computer to recognize a digital image of someone's face
Laser 	N.	A device that produces a powerful, narrow beam of light that can be used as a tool to cut metal, to perform medical operations, or to create patterns of light
Mechanical 	Adj.	Operated by a machine, or connected with machines or their parts
Sensor 	N.	A device that is used to record that something is present or that there are changes in something
Voice recognition 	N.	The ability of a computer or other machine to understand spoken instructions or to recognize who a human voice belongs to.

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- The new security system uses _____ to check people's faces before they enter.
A) laser B) facial recognition C) sensor D) mechanical
- My dad bought a _____ watch that works with gears and springs, not batteries.
A) facial recognition B) mechanical C) voice recognition D) laser
- At the concert, they used a green _____ light to make the show more exciting.
A) laser B) facial recognition C) sensor D) voice recognition
- The robot has a motion _____ that can detect if someone is moving nearby.
A) facial recognition B) mechanical C) sensor D) voice recognition
- Modern cars often have _____ to help drivers park safely.
A) laser B) voice recognition C) sensor D) facial recognition
- I opened my phone by speaking to it; it works with _____.
A) facial recognition B) voice recognition C) laser D) mechanical

- 7- Many airports now use _____ technology to speed up passenger check-in.
A) facial recognition B) laser C) sensor D) mechanical
- 8- The factory uses _____ machines to assemble cars quickly and accurately.
A) sensor B) facial recognition C) mechanical D) voice recognition
- 9- The doctor used a special _____ to perform eye surgery.
A) laser B) sensor C) mechanical D) facial recognition
- 10- New smart TVs can be controlled through _____ commands instead of buttons.
A) mechanical B) sensor C) laser D) voice recognition

2- Fill in the gaps with words from the brackets:

voice recognition – sensor – laser – facial recognition – mechanical

- 1- The new phone uses _____ to unlock by scanning your face.
 2- The doctor corrected my eyesight with a _____ surgery.
 3- The lights turn on automatically when the _____ detects movement.
 4- This old watch is _____ and needs to be wound every day.
 5- You can give commands to the device using _____ software.

3- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

sensor – mechanical – laser – facial recognition – voice recognition

Technology has changed the way we live. Modern smartphones now use (1) _____ to unlock the screen by scanning a person's face. Many devices also include (2) _____ software so people can give spoken commands instead of typing. In some houses, lights and alarms turn on automatically because a (3) _____ can detect movement. In the medical field, doctors sometimes use (4) _____ surgery to fix vision problems. Even in everyday items, like old clocks or toys, we can find (5) _____ parts that need to move and work together.

4- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.

sensor – mechanical – laser – facial recognition – voice recognition

Modern airports use advanced technology. At security gates, (1) _____ scanners check passengers' faces quickly. Some systems also use (2) _____ to confirm a traveler's identity through speech. In parking areas, a (3) _____ helps detect when a car is entering or leaving. Engineers also design (4) _____ parts for luggage belts so they can move smoothly. In some cases, a (5) _____ is used to scan tickets or guide luggage safely.

5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:

1- phone / unlock / My / facial recognition / can / new.

2- installed / door / motion / sensor / The / a / has.

3- used / surgeries / Doctors / laser / in / critical.

4- mechanical / toys / Many / children / have / nowadays.

5- instructions / respond / recognition / voice / to / assistants / Smart.

6- entrance / with / a / equipped / system / The / facial recognition / was.

7- lights / sensor / off / automatically / turn / The.

8- beam / laser / A / wood / cutting / in / workshop / used / is.

9- parts / working / clock / mechanical / keep / The.

10- password / use / recognition / voice / your / instead / a / can / You / of.

Passive voice

Future simple

THE FUTURE IS HERE: Meet Sophia!

Sophia has got many exciting features

Sophia has got **facial recognition**.

When she sees your face, she knows who you are.

She's got **voice recognition**, too.

She can understand you when you speak.

She's got **mechanical legs** and is learning to walk.



What does the future hold for Sophia?

Maybe she will have **sensors** so that she can smell, touch and taste things. Maybe **lasers** will help her to know what is in front of her, so she won't trip over things. Stay tuned because the future is exciting!

Passive Voice:

Future (will + be + past participle)

We use the **Future Passive** when the focus is on the action (what will be done) rather than who will do it.

Form:

will + be + past participle (V3)

Examples:

- Robots **will be programmed** to help in dangerous jobs.
- New phones **will be made** with better cameras.
- Students **won't be required** to wear uniforms in the future.

We don't say "people will program robots" → Instead we say "robots will be programmed".
The doer is not important — the action is!

Future Simple Formation Passive voice

Affirmative	The cat	will be	chased	by	the rat.	
Negative	The cat	won't be	chased	by	the rat.	
Interrogative	Will	the cat	be chased	by	the rat	+
Negative interrogative	Won't	the cat	be chased	by	the rat	+

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- The new bridge _____ next year.
A) will build B) will be build C) will be built D) will built
- In the future, meals _____ by 3D printers.
A) will be prepared B) will prepared C) will preparing D) will be preparing
- A cure for many diseases _____ by scientists.
A) will discover B) will be discovered C) will discovered D) will be discovering
- This classroom _____ with smart boards.
A) will be equipped B) will equip C) will be equipping D) will equipped
- The new cars _____ without drivers.
A) will be driven B) will drive C) will driving D) will be driving
- Important emails _____ automatically by the system.
A) will be sent B) will send C) will be sending D) will sended
- The exam results _____ online tomorrow.
A) will post B) will posted C) will be posted D) will be post
- In the future, books _____ on screens, not paper.
A) will read B) will be read C) will reading D) will be reading
- This movie _____ in many countries.
A) will release B) will be released C) will released D) will be releasing
- English _____ as the main language in many international schools.
A) will be used B) will use C) will using D) will be using

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (Future Passive):

- 1- The new airport _____ (open) next summer.
- 2- All the classrooms _____ (equip) with smart technology.
- 3- In the future, letters _____ (not/send) by post; they'll be digital.
- 4- The new school library _____ (build) near the playground.
- 5- Homework _____ (check) by special apps soon.
- 6- In the future, more robots _____ (use) in hospitals.
- 7- The results of the competition _____ (announce) tomorrow.
- 8- Many new jobs _____ (create) by artificial intelligence.
- 9- The winners _____ (give) medals at the ceremony.
- 10- Important information _____ (share) on the school website.

3- Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb (Future passive):

Smart Cities of the Future

In the future, cities will look very different. Streets (1) _____ (light) by solar-powered lamps. Waste (2) _____ (collect) by smart machines instead of people. New houses (3) _____ (design) to save energy and water. Public transport (4) _____ (connect) to apps that tell you the exact time of arrival. Even air quality (5) _____ (check) every day to keep the city safe.

4- Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb (Future passive):

Schools in the Future

Education will also change a lot. Lessons (1) _____ (teach) online as well as in classrooms. All homework (2) _____ (correct) by special programs. Important information (3) _____ (share) instantly with parents. New languages (4) _____ (learn) faster using virtual reality. And exams (5) _____ (replace) by creative projects to test real skills.

5- Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence.

- 1- The documents will signed tomorrow.

- 2- Dinner will serve at 8 p.m. sharp.

- 3- The winners will announce on TV tonight.

- 4- The homework will check by the teacher carefully.

- 5- The concert tickets will sell online only.

- 6- The project will complete before the summer holiday.

- 7- Why will the report be wrote in English?

- 8- The pictures will show in the gallery next week.

- 9- Will the exam results give to students on Monday?

10- The museum will not open tomorrow because it will not repair.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- Will Sara decorate the garden?

(Change into passive)

2- They won't buy a new car.

(Start with: A new car)

3- How _____ our lives _____ (change) in future? (Future passive)

4- _____ they _____ (pay) for their work? (Future passive)

5- A new handbag will be buy by Ava next week. (Correct)

6- Millions of people will visit the museum next week. (Start with: The museum)

7- New workers (will employ- will be employed) by the company. (Choose)

8- They won't show the new film tonight. (Future passive)

9- Our boss will sign the contract next Sunday. (Negative passive)

10- Jane will buy a new computer. (A new computer...)

Dialogue

Dialogue 1 – At the Robotics Fair

Ali: Wow! Look at that robot. What can it do?

Sara: It can talk and answer questions.

Ali: That's amazing! It can help students with homework.

Sara: Yes, and teachers say it makes lessons more fun.

Ali: I agree. Maybe in the future every school will have one.

Sara: That would be wonderful.

Dialogue 2 – At Home with a Service Robot

Mother: The new service robot arrived this morning.

Omar: Really? What can it do?

Mother: It can clean the house and even cook simple meals.

(Ask a question about safety).

Omar: Don't worry, it has sensors so it won't cause accidents.

(Give a reason why it's useful).

Mother: That sounds good.

(Say what you would like the robot to do for you).

Omar: Sure, and I hope one day it will also help me with my school projects.

(Make a prediction about future robots).

Mother: Yes, robots are becoming more important every year.

(Give advice about how we should use robots responsibly).

Reading 1

Doctors in future



Pre-reading task:

- Discuss in pairs: Would you trust a robot to treat you in a hospital? Why or why not?

In the future, hospitals may look very different from today. Instead of waiting for hours to see a doctor, patients could be greeted by a robot that checks their symptoms immediately. These robots will be able to ask questions, listen carefully, and use advanced programs to find out what is wrong.

Robots as doctors will not completely replace humans. Instead, they will support doctors and nurses in difficult tasks. For example, robots could perform simple surgeries with great accuracy, leaving human doctors to focus on more complicated cases. This teamwork may save more lives.

Another important job for medical robots will be helping elderly people at home. They will remind patients to take medicine, monitor their health, and even call for emergency help if something is wrong. For families, this will bring comfort and safety.

Of course, there are also risks. Robots may make mistakes if their systems fail, and not everyone will feel comfortable being treated by machines. Still, experts believe that robots will soon play a big role in medicine, making healthcare faster and more effective.

➤ Choose the correct answer:

1- What is the main idea of paragraph 1?

- A) Robots will replace doctors completely.
- B) Robots can check symptoms quickly.
- C) Robots are dangerous in hospitals.
- D) Robots don't ask questions.



2- What is the main role of medical robots at home?

- A) Cooking meals
- B) Reminding patients about medicine
- C) Teaching children
- D) Driving patients to work

3- What is the writer's final opinion about robots in medicine?

- A) They are too risky.
- B) They are useful but not perfect.
- C) They should not be trusted.
- D) They will replace hospitals.

➤ Post-reading:

- Work in groups. List **two advantages** and **two disadvantages** of using robots as doctors. Share your answers with the class.

Reading 2

Robots and human emotions

➤ Pre-reading task:

- **Quick discussion:** *Do you think robots can ever understand human feelings? Yes or no? Why?*

Scientists today are not only focused on building robots that can work like machines; they are also trying to create robots that seem more human. These robots are designed to recognize people's faces, listen carefully to voices, and even copy human expressions such as smiling or frowning. The goal is to make robots that don't just do tasks but also connect with people emotionally.

In classrooms, for example, robots may soon act as teaching assistants. They can explain lessons in a simple way, answer basic questions, and encourage shy students to take part in activities. Some teachers say children feel less nervous when speaking to a robot because it doesn't judge or laugh at mistakes. This makes learning more comfortable and fun.

Robots are also being tested in care homes for older people. They can give company, tell jokes, play music, and remind people of happy memories by showing photos or telling stories. Some robots are even programmed to notice if a person looks sad and try to cheer them up. Experts believe these robots could help reduce loneliness and bring comfort.

However, there are also concerns about this future. Can robots really understand human feelings, or are they just pretending? Should people depend on machines for friendship or love? Many experts warn that while robots can help and support us, they can never fully replace real human connections such as family, friends, and community.

➤ While-reading task:

- **What is the main idea of the text?**

- A) Robots will replace doctors.
- B) Robots may help with emotions but not replace humans.
- C) Robots are only for offices.
- D) Robots are too expensive.



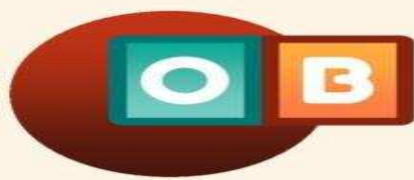
➤ While-reading (Scanning – Find the Facts):

1- What can robots in classrooms do to help students?

2- How do robots help older people feel less lonely?

3- What warning do experts give about robots and feelings?

Post-reading (Discuss): *Would you like to have a robot friend or helper at home? Why or why not?*



Advantages- disadvantages essay

1. Begin the essay with an **introduction**. State the topic but do not give a personal opinion. Use only **facts**.
2. In a **first paragraph**, write two or three **advantages**. You can use these expressions:
3. In a **second paragraph**, write two or three **disadvantages**.
4. **Conclusion**: give your **opinion** about the topic.

Argumentative essay sample

Robots at School: Helpful or Not?

In today's world, robots are no longer just machines in factories. They are starting to appear in classrooms to support both students and teachers. Many people believe that robots will soon be a normal part of education. However, like any new technology, they have both advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, there are several advantages to using robots in schools. One advantage is that robots can help students with their homework and explain difficult ideas step by step. Another advantage is that they never get tired, so they can answer questions all day and give extra practice when students need it. Robots can also give teachers more time to focus on creative activities.

On the other hand, there are also disadvantages. One disadvantage is that students might spend less time talking to real teachers and friends, which could make learning less social. Another disadvantage is that robots are very expensive to buy and repair, so not every school can afford them. Sometimes, they may also make mistakes because they don't understand human feelings.

In conclusion, robots can be very useful in education, but they should be used carefully. We should remember that while robots can support learning, human teachers are still the most important part of a school.

Writing Task 1

Robots at Home – Are They Worth It?

➤ **Instruction for students:**

- Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of having robots at home. Use at least two advantages and two disadvantages.

- Paragraph 1: Introduction (general idea about home robots in daily life)
- Paragraph 2: Advantages (e.g., cleaning, cooking, saving time)
- Paragraph 3: Disadvantages (e.g., cost, safety, too much dependence)
- Paragraph 4: Conclusion (your opinion: should families use them or not?)

□ **Essay Checklist: After writing check (Advantages & Disadvantages of Robots)**

1. I wrote **4 paragraphs** (introduction, advantages, disadvantages, conclusion). ☐
2. I included at least **two advantages** and **two disadvantages**. ☐
3. I used **linking expressions** (e.g., *on the one hand, on the other hand, one advantage is, one disadvantage is*). ☐
4. I wrote in **full sentences** (not notes or bullet points). ☐
5. I gave **my opinion clearly** in the conclusion. ☐
6. I checked my **spelling and grammar** before finishing. ☐

Robots at Home – Are They Worth It?

Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

When we write about advantages and disadvantages, we show the good sides and the bad sides of something.

- **Use expressions like:**
 - ***On the one hand, ... (advantage)***
 - ***On the other hand, ... (disadvantage)***
 - ***One advantage is ...***
 - ***One disadvantage is ...***
- ***Always include at least two advantages and two disadvantages to make your writing balanced.***

REVIEW

A) Vocabulary

A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The phone unlocks with _____, so no one else can use it.
A) voice recognition B) rope C) tunnel D) shine
- 2- Robots can be great _____ for people who live alone.
A) danger B) companion C) column D) program
- 3- The engineer designed a _____ system to make the robot move faster.
A) command B) complex C) painting D) curiosity
- 4- These machines will soon be _____ controlled by mobile apps.
A) dangerous B) mobile C) remote D) sensor
- 5- Many stories about robots come from _____ books and films.
A) social B) task C) science fiction D) information

B) Fill in the gaps with words between the brackets:

(science fiction – companion – sensor - command – complex- program)

- 1- She gave the robot a _____ to move forward.
- 2- The engineer tried to make the robot's movements more _____.
- 3- Robots in movies used to be only part of _____.
- 4- A robot dog can be a great _____ for lonely people.
- 5- The robot's _____ told it when someone was near.

B) Grammar

A) Complete the sentences with the correct form:

- 1- In the future, more hospitals _____ (build) with the help of AI.
- 2- I wish my laptop _____ (be) faster than it is now.
- 3- Cars without drivers _____ (not / allow) in some countries.
- 4- She wishes she _____ (can) speak ten languages.
- 5- In the future, homework _____ (check) by robots, not teachers.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

1. They will build a new hospital in the city. (Rewrite in the future passive)

2. I don't have enough time to study for the exam. (Rewrite using "wish")

3. Scientists will not use dangerous chemicals in the future. (Rewrite in the future passive negative)

4. I can't travel abroad next summer because I don't have a passport. (Rewrite using "wish")

5. They will program special apps to help students learn faster. (Rewrite in the future passive)

Unit 9

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Captain 	N.	The person in control of a ship or aircraft.
Capture 	V. / N.	To take someone as a prisoner, or to take something into your possession, especially by force.
Cargo 	N.	The goods carried by a ship, aircraft, or other large vehicle.
Crew 	N.	A group of people who work together, especially all those who work on and operate a ship, aircraft, etc.
Dive 	V.	To jump into water, especially with your head and arms going in first, or to move down under the water.
Drown 	V.	To die by being under water and unable to breathe, or to kill someone by causing this to happen.
Iceberg 	N.	Very large mass of ice that floats in the sea.
Legend 	N.	A very old story or set of stories from ancient times, or the stories, not always true, that people tell about a famous event or person.
Lifeboat 	N.	A small boat that is used to help people who are in danger at sea.
Passenger 	N.	A person who is travelling in a car, bus, train, plane or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.

Pirate		N.	are sailors who attack other ships and steal property from them.
Sailor		N.	A person who operates or works on a boat or ship, or a person in the navy who is not an officer.
Shipwreck		N.	An accident in which a ship is destroyed or sunk at sea, especially by hitting rocks, or a ship that has been destroyed or sunk in such an accident.
Silver		N.	A valuable, shiny, grey-white metal used to make coins and jewelry (symbol Ag)
Sink		N. / V.	To go down or make something go down under the surface of water and not come back up.
Weapon		N.	An object used in fighting or war, such as a gun or a bomb, or something used against someone.

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- The _____ gave orders to the sailors during the storm.
A) captain B) passenger C) iceberg D) silver
- The Titanic hit an _____ and began to sink.
A) crew B) iceberg C) legend D) cargo
- The _____ attacked the merchant ship and stole the treasure.
A) sailor B) pirate C) lifeboat D) weapon
- The ship carried expensive _____ like gold, spices, and cloth.
A) cargo B) crew C) passenger D) iceberg
- The fishermen used a _____ to explore the coral reef underwater.
A) shipwreck B) dive C) silver D) legend
- Many people tried to escape the sinking ship using a _____.
A) captain B) passenger C) lifeboat D) weapon
- The brave _____ worked hard on the deck to save the ship.
A) pirate B) sailor C) iceberg D) cargo
- Old maps tell the _____ of hidden treasures and ghost ships.
A) legend B) crew C) captain D) weapon
- The enemy soldiers managed to _____ the ship and take control.
A) drown B) capture C) dive D) sink

10. When the vessel was hit by a storm, it started to _____ quickly.

A) sink B) silver C) crew D) lifeboat

2- Complete the following sentences with words between brackets:

(crew – weapon – capture – shipwreck – drown- silver)

- 1- The soldiers managed to _____ the enemy pirate after a long chase at sea.
- 2- After the accident, divers explored the _____ to look for treasure.
- 3- Every _____ on the ship was responsible for keeping it clean and safe.
- 4- The thief drew his sharp _____ to scare the guards.
- 5- Sadly, many sailors could _____ if they don't wear life jackets during storms.

3- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:

Pirates – crew – captain – Weapon – cargo – sink

Long ago, a famous ship set sail across the Atlantic Ocean. The brave (1) _____ led the journey with the help of his loyal (2) _____. They carried a valuable (3) _____ of food and spices to trade in another country. Suddenly, a group of (4) _____ appeared and tried to attack the ship. The men fought bravely with every (5) _____ they had to protect their treasure.

4- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:

drown – silver – shipwreck – dive – lifeboat

The old story tells of a mysterious (1) _____ hidden deep under the sea. Many explorers wanted to find it, believing it contained (2) _____ and gold. Some even tried to (3) _____ into the water to search for it. But the sea was dangerous—sailors could (4) _____ if the waves were too strong. To escape danger, every ship kept a (5) _____ ready for emergencies.

5- Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:

1- iceberg / The / hit / ship / an / suddenly.

2- treasure / pirates / capture / tried / the / to / Dangerous.

3- silver / box / heavy / carried / The / sailor / a.

4- passengers / ship / 300 / carried / The / more / than.

5- sank / shipwreck / old / The / many / years / ago.

6- lifeboat / quickly / passengers / climbed / into / The.

7- dangerous / weapon / a / pirate / carried / The.

8- famous / became / legend / The / sea / a / of.

9- brave / saved / captain / The / lives / many.

10- deep / crew / dive / The / to / water / decided.

Grammar 1

As soon as

- We use **as soon as** to show that **one action happened immediately after another in the past**.
- Both actions are in the **past simple tense**.
- The order doesn't matter — you can start with either action.

□ Structure:

➔ □ **As soon as + past simple, past simple**

➔ □ **Past simple + as soon as + past simple**

□ Examples:

- As soon as** the sailors saw the iceberg, they turned the ship.
- The passengers cheered **as soon as** the lifeboat arrived.

WHEN, AS SOON AS

We use **when/as soon as + Past Simple (time clause) + Past Simple (main clause)** for actions that took place one after the other in the past



*As soon as they left,
Tom went to bed.*



1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- The sailors put on their life jackets as soon as the waves _____ higher.
A) rose B) rise C) rises D) rising
- The pirates _____ as soon as the navy attacked their ship.
A) disappear B) disappears C) disappeared D) disappearing
- The passengers _____ as soon as the captain announced good news.
A) relaxing B) relaxed C) relax D) relaxes
- The lifeboats _____ quickly as soon as the sailors _____ the ropes.
A) moved / untied B) moved / untie C) moves / unties D) move / untying
- The ship tilted dangerously as soon as it _____ the rock.
A) struck B) strike C) strikes D) striking
- The sailors shouted loudly as soon as they _____ a pirate flag.
A) spotted B) spot C) spots D) spotting
- The crew _____ safe as soon as the storm _____.
A) feel / ended B) felt / ended C) felt / ending D) feel / end
- The passengers hurried inside as soon as the rain _____.
A) begins B) begin C) began D) beginning
- The sailors jumped into the water as soon as the ship _____.
A) sank B) sink C) sinks D) sinking
- The passengers _____ as soon as the rescue helicopter reached them.
A) clap B) clapping C) claps D) clapped

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1- As soon as the captain _____ (**give**) the order, the sailors _____ (**lower**) the sails.
- 2- The passengers _____ (**run**) to the deck as soon as they _____ (**hear**) the alarm.
- 3- As soon as the lifeboats _____ (**touch**) the water, the crew _____ (**help**) the passengers inside.
- 4- The pirates _____ (**disappear**) as soon as the navy ship _____ (**fire**) a warning shot.
- 5- As soon as the storm _____ (**end**), the sailors _____ (**clean**) the deck.
- 6- The passengers _____ (**cheer**) as soon as they _____ (**see**) land.
- 7- As soon as the iceberg _____ (**appear**), the captain _____ (**change**) the route.
- 8- The sailors _____ (**pull**) the ropes as soon as the wind _____ (**blow**) harder.
- 9- As soon as the rescue team _____ (**arrive**), the lifeboats _____ (**move**) to the shore.
- 10- The passengers _____ (**clap**) as soon as the captain _____ (**announce**) they were safe.

3- Read the story and fill in the blanks with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets: **(The shipwreck)**

It was a dark night on the ocean. The sailors worked hard to keep the ship steady. Suddenly, the weather changed. As soon as the storm (1) _____ (**begin**), the waves (2) _____ (**hit**) the ship with great force. The crew tried to control the sails, but it was too late. As soon as the captain (3) _____ (**shout**) an order, everyone (4) _____ (**run**) to their positions. Water was everywhere. As soon as the lifeboats (5) _____ (**touch**) the sea, the frightened passengers (6) _____ (**climb**) in quickly, hoping to survive the night.

4- Fill in the story with the correct past simple form of the verbs in brackets: **(The rescue)**

The next morning, the survivors waited anxiously on the shore. Suddenly, a helicopter appeared in the sky. As soon as the pilot (1) _____ (**see**) the group, he (2) _____ (**send**) a signal to his team. The rescuers hurried down. As soon as they (3) _____ (**land**), they (4) _____ (**help**) the weakest passengers first. Everyone was cold and tired. As soon as the rescuers (5) _____ (**offer**) warm blankets, the survivors (6) _____ (**feel**) safer and calmer. At last, they knew they were saved.

5- Each sentence has a mistake. Rewrite it correctly.

1- As soon as the bell ring, the students left the classroom.

2- He call me as soon as he arrived at the airport.

3- As soon as I opening the window, the cat jumped out.

4- The children shouted as soon as the fireworks begin.

5- As soon as she buy the ticket, she went to the train platform.

6- They was laugh as soon as the teacher told the joke.

7- As soon as the movie start, everyone turned off their phones.

8- We were eat dinner as soon as our friends knocked on the door.

9- As soon as the match finishes, the fans ran onto the field.

10- She smiled as soon she sees her best friend.

6- Join the sentences using (As soon as....) or (...as soon as.....):

1- He closed the door. Then he sat down.

→

2- The teacher explained the rule. The students started writing.

→

3- I finished my homework. I played video games.

→

4- She saw the rain. She opened her umbrella.

→

5- The dog heard a noise. It barked loudly.

→

6- We left the cinema. We went to eat.

→

7- He entered the room. Everyone clapped.

→

8- They reached the park. They started playing football.

→

9- She answered the phone. She heard the good news.

→

10- The bus arrived. The passengers got on.

→

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Correct		Adj./ V. Accurate or true, without any mistakes
Illegal		Adj. Any action which is against or not authorized by the law or statute. Also called illicit or unlawful.
Impossible		Adj. Incapable of being done, undertaken, or experienced 2. incapable of occurring or happening
Incorrect		Adj. Not correct or not true
Legal		Adj. Permitted by law; lawful
Possible		Adj. Able to be done or achieved, or able to exist
Safe		Adj./ N. Free from danger or harm, or not causing danger or harm
Unsafe		Adj. Dangerous, or at risk, Not safe

1- Choose the correct word select A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

- It is _____ to drive a car without a license.
A) legal B) illegal C) safe D) possible
- His answer was _____, so the teacher gave him full marks.
A) incorrect B) correct C) illegal D) unsafe
- Swimming during a thunderstorm is very _____.
A) safe B) correct C) unsafe D) legal
- Solving this puzzle is _____ if you use logic.
A) possible B) impossible C) unsafe D) illegal
- It's _____ to park in front of a fire hydrant.
A) legal B) correct C) unsafe D) illegal
- The map was _____, so the sailors got lost at sea.
A) correct B) incorrect C) safe D) legal

7- Climbing the mountain without ropes is _____.

A) impossible B) possible C) correct D) legal

8- Wearing a helmet makes cycling much more _____.

A) safe B) unsafe C) legal D) incorrect

9- The document was _____, so it could not be used in court.

A) legal B) illegal C) correct D) impossible

10- It is _____ to finish this book in one hour — it has 500 pages!

A) correct B) safe C) impossible D) legal

2- Complete the sentences with the correct word:

(correct, incorrect, legal, illegal, possible, impossible, safe, unsafe)

1- The pilot checked if the weather was _____ before taking off.

2- It is _____ to use someone else's passport when traveling.

3- The student's answer was _____, so the teacher asked him to try again.

4- With the new technology, it is _____ to explore deeper parts of the ocean.

5- Walking alone in the forest at night can be very _____.

3- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:

correct, incorrect, legal, illegal, possible, impossible, safe, unsafe

Life on a Ship

When sailors are at sea, they must follow strict rules. It is very important to stay

(1) _____ during storms and dangerous weather. Sometimes, the captain checks if the sailors' actions are (2) _____ or against the rules. Breaking rules can even be (3) _____ if it puts lives in danger. Sailors also need to give (4) _____ answers when reporting information, because (5) _____ answers may cause accidents.

4- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:

correct, incorrect, legal, illegal, possible, impossible, safe, unsafe

Adventure in the City

Tom and his friends wanted to try something new. They thought it was (1) _____ to climb to the top of the old tower, but the police said it was (2) _____ and not allowed. Some people argued it could be (3) _____ if they wore helmets, but others felt it was still (4) _____ and too risky. In the end, they realized it was (5) _____ to find a different, safer adventure.

5- Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:

1- answer / gave / incorrect / He / the / test / in / the.

2- It / impossible / climb / seems / mountain / that.

3- safe / is / not / road / This / at / night.

4- action / illegal / Their / considered / was / by / law / the.

5- possible / is / travel / It / by / to / sea / now.

6- correct / captain / The / decision / made / a.

7- building / unsafe / the / earthquake / after / was / The.

8- activity / legal / not / fishing / that / is / area / in / This.

9- impossible / to / lift / heavy / It / was / box / the.

10- instructions / correct / follow / Please / the / carefully.

GRAMMAR 2 ► ★

It's + adjective + infinitive TR: 9.7

It's important / useful / necessary / helpful to know how to swim.

It isn't legal / safe / right to take artefacts from this shipwreck.

It's illegal / unsafe to be a pirate.

It's + Adjective + Infinitive

We use **It's + adjective + infinitive** to express opinions, give advice, or describe a situation.

Structure:

It's + adjective + to + verb

□ Examples:

- It's **important** to study before an exam.
- It's **unsafe** to swim during a storm.
- It's **illegal** to steal treasure.
- It's **useful** to know how to fix a boat.

Why use this structure?

- To **show importance** → It's important to arrive on time.
- To **warn** → It's dangerous to walk alone at night.
- To **give advice** → It's better to ask for help.

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- 1- It's _____ to wear a life jacket when you're on a boat.
A) dangerous to forget B) polite to meet C) easy to paint D) illegal to listen
- 2- It's _____ into the water without checking the depth.
A) safe to read B) unsafe to dive C) polite to climb D) useful to smile
- 3- It's _____ the captain if you have a problem.
A) useless to ask B) important to ask C) dangerous to sleep D) unsafe to climb
- 4- It's _____ calm when there's an emergency at sea.
A) difficult to lose B) important to keep C) unsafe to call D) illegal to jump
- 5- It's _____ cargo from a ship.
A) unsafe to laugh B) illegal to steal C) polite to dance D) important to walk
- 6- It's _____ how to swim before going on a sailing trip.
A) useful to know B) unsafe to eat C) illegal to try D) dangerous to wear
- 7- It's _____ for help if someone is drowning.
A) polite to wait B) important to shout C) illegal to swim D) unsafe to see
- 8- It's _____ a lifeboat if the ship is sinking.
A) dangerous to eat B) useful to take C) polite to drink D) unsafe to write
- 9- It's _____ a weapon on a passenger ship.
A) illegal to carry B) useful to sit C) polite to climb D) important to sing
- 10- It's _____ to the crew's instructions during a storm.
A) illegal to watch B) unsafe to walk C) important to listen D) polite to run

2- Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- 1- It's important to _____ when you are on a boat.
- 2- It's unsafe to _____ without wearing a helmet.
- 3- It's illegal to _____ in protected sea areas.
- 4- It's useful to _____ before you go diving.
- 5- It's necessary to _____ if there's a fire on the ship.
- 6- It's dangerous to _____ during a storm.
- 7- It's polite to _____ when you meet the captain.
- 8- It's important to _____ before you travel at sea.
- 9- It's unsafe to _____ if the water is too cold.
- 10- It's useful to _____ in case of an emergency.

3- Fill in the gaps with the suitable verb from your own:

A Day at Sea

Going on a long journey at sea can be exciting, but also dangerous. Before leaving, sailors always remember safety rules. (1) **It's important to** _____ before starting the trip. Storms can appear suddenly, so (2) **it's unsafe to** _____ without checking the weather forecast. When sailing with other people, (3) **it's polite to** _____ and help the crew. If something goes wrong, (4) **it's necessary to** _____ immediately. And finally, (5) **it's useful to** _____ so that you can find your way back

4- Fill in the gaps with the suitable verb from your own:

Life on a Ship

Living on a ship is very different from living on land. (1) **It's difficult to** _____ when the sea is rough and the waves are high. For new sailors, (2) **it's normal to** _____ during the first days until they get used to the movement. At night, (3) **it's exciting to** _____ while the ship sails under the stars. However, (4) **it's illegal to** _____ valuable cargo without permission. And of course, (5) **it's necessary to** _____ in order to stay safe during emergencies.

5- Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence:

1- It's important study hard for the exam.

2- It's danger to swim alone at night.

3- It's necessary learning how to read maps.

4- It's illegal park your car here.

5- It's useful knows how to repair a bike.

6- It's easy understand the rules if you listen.

7- It's unsafe walking on the broken bridge.

8- It's good play outside when the weather is nice.

9- It's exciting travels to new countries.

10- It's polite to says thank you.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- You should eat healthy food every day.

(Begin with *It's important ...*)

2- Swimming in deep water without a lifebuoy is not safe. (Rewrite using *It's dangerous*)

- 3- Students must bring their books to class. (Change into *It's necessary*)
- 4- People must not hunt endangered animals. (Begin with *It's illegal ...*)
- 5- Saying "please" and "thank you" shows good manners. (Rewrite using *It's polite..*)
- 6- Traveling to a new country makes people happy. (Begin with *It's exciting ...*)
- 7- Knowing how to speak English helps in many jobs. (Rewrite using *It's useful ...*)
- 8- Crossing the road without looking can cause accidents. (Change into *It's unsafe..*)
- 9- Helping your parents with housework is nice. (Begin with *It's good ...*)
- 10- Children can quickly learn the alphabet. (Rewrite using *It's easy ...*)

Dialogue 1: The Shipwreck Story. Characters: Sam & Olivia

Sam: That storm last night was incredible!

Olivia: Yes, I've never seen waves that high before.

Sam: (1) _____

Olivia: Luckily, the crew stayed calm and gave us clear instructions.

Sam: I was so scared when the lights went out.

Olivia: (2) _____

Sam: The lifeboats were ready, but we didn't need to use them.

Olivia: Yes, but it felt like a real adventure at sea.

Sam: (3) _____

Olivia: That's true. The captain and sailors worked together perfectly.

Sam: (4) _____

Olivia: I'll never forget this trip.

Sam: (5) _____

Dialogue 2: Planning a Sea Adventure. Characters: Anna & Mark

Anna: Have you ever dreamed of going on a sea voyage?

Mark: Of course! I'd love to explore the ocean.

Anna: (1) _____

Mark: Maybe to see icebergs near the Arctic or islands in the Pacific.

Anna: That sounds amazing.

Mark: (2) _____

Anna: I think a lifeboat, food, water, and safety equipment are the most important.

Mark: Yes, and we can't forget about a good captain and crew.

Anna: (3) _____

Mark: Absolutely! Pirates are still a risk in some parts of the world.

Anna: (4) _____

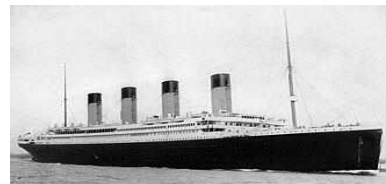
Mark: I'd be excited but also nervous.

Anna: (5) _____

Dialogue

Reading 1

Prediction Game: "What do you already know about the Titanic?" Write their ideas on the board. Then ask: "What do you think caused the disaster?"



The Mystery of the Titanic

On the night of April 14th, 1912, the Titanic, the largest and most luxurious passenger ship of its time, hit an iceberg during its very first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. More than 2,000 people were on board, including wealthy passengers, emigrants searching for a new life, and a hardworking crew. Everyone was excited about travelling on what had been proudly called "the unsinkable ship."

When the ship struck the iceberg, chaos spread quickly. The freezing water rushed in, and the crew tried to keep everyone calm, but many passengers panicked as the ship began to tilt. Lifeboats were lowered, but there were not enough for all the people on board. Families were separated, and many passengers were left behind on the sinking ship, facing the icy sea.

The disaster shocked the entire world. Newspapers everywhere reported the tragic story, and people demanded change. As a result, new safety rules for ships were introduced. For example, every ship had to carry enough lifeboats for all passengers, and crews were required to practice safety drills to prepare for emergencies.

Today, the Titanic is remembered as both a legend and a warning. Tourists visit museums to see objects recovered from the wreck at the bottom of the ocean, and films and books keep the story alive for new generations. The tragedy continues to remind people of the risks of sea travel, as well as the importance of safety and preparation.

Read the text quickly. Choose the best title:

- 1- The Story of a Pirate Ship 2- The Mystery of the Titanic
3- Life of Modern Sailors 4- The First Airplane Crash

Answer the following questions:

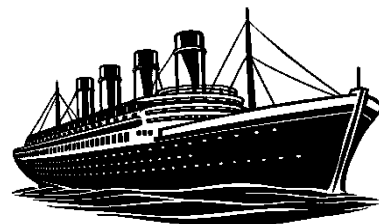
1- In which year did the Titanic sink?

2- Why did many passengers panic?

3- What problem was there with the lifeboats?

4- What new safety rules were introduced after the disaster?

5- Where do tourists go today to learn about the Titanic?



Discuss in pairs: "What lesson do you think people learned from the Titanic?"

- "If you had been on the Titanic, what would you have done first?"

Reading 2

➤ Pre-Reading Task

Show the words **cargo, sailor, storm, safety, trade.**

-“What do these words have in common?”



The life of a modern sailor

Being a sailor today is very different from the days of pirates and old wooden ships. Modern sailors travel across oceans on enormous cargo ships, carrying containers filled with cars, clothes, food, oil, and almost anything you can imagine. Without sailors, global trade would not be possible, and many of the products we use every day would never reach our homes.

Life on a ship can be difficult and sometimes lonely. Sailors often spend weeks or even months away from their families and friends. They work in shifts, day and night, keeping watch on the deck, checking the cargo, and making sure the ship sails safely through rough waves, strong winds, and sudden storms.

Safety is always a top priority for sailors. They train to react quickly if there is a fire, a leak, or even the danger of a shipwreck. Sailors learn how to launch lifeboats, wear life jackets correctly, and use modern technology like GPS, radar, and satellite communication to avoid accidents. Their training can save lives in emergencies.

Despite the challenges and hard work, many sailors truly love their jobs. They have the chance to see new countries, meet people from different cultures, and feel the freedom of life at sea. For them, every journey is an adventure, and the ocean becomes their second home full of excitement and discovery.

A) Read quickly and decide if these statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the general idea of the text.

- 1- Sailors today only travel for fun.
- 2- Modern sailors carry important goods around the world.
- 3- Being a sailor is easy and never dangerous.
- 4- Sailors sometimes face storms and must be well-trained.

B) Match the question to the correct short answer from the text:

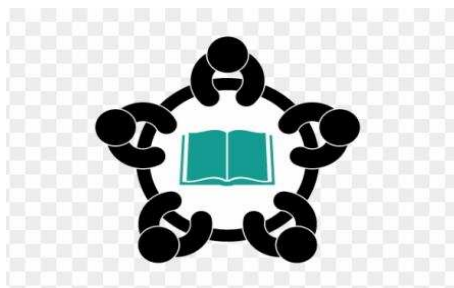
- 1- What do sailors usually transport?
- 2- How long can sailors stay away from family?
- 3- What do sailors learn for safety?
- 4- What technology supports their journeys?
- 5- Why do sailors enjoy their job?

Answers to match with:

- a. They can be away for months.
- b. Because they love adventure and travel.
- c. Things like cars, food, oil, and clothes.
- d. They practice how to survive storms.
- e. GPS and modern communication systems.

➤ Post-Reading Task: Group Discussion:

- “Would you like to be a sailor? Why or why not?”
- “What do you think is the most difficult part of life at sea?”



Review

A) Vocabulary

A. Multiple Choice (Choose the correct answer A–D):

- 1- The _____ ordered the sailors to prepare the ship for a storm.
A) captain B) passenger C) cargo D) legend
- 2- The ship hit an _____ and began to sink.
A) lifeboat B) iceberg C) crew D) weapon
- 3- The pirates tried to _____ the treasure from the sailors.
A) sink B) capture C) drown D) dive
- 4- The _____ worked hard to repair the damaged sails.
A) crew B) silver C) shipwreck D) legend
- 5- Every _____ must wear a life jacket before the ship leaves.
A) captain B) sailor C) passenger D) pirate

B. Complete the sentences with the correct word:

(silver – impossible - lifeboat – legend – unsafe – legal)

- 1- The sailors jumped into the _____ when the ship started to sink.
- 2- The explorer told a famous _____ about a ghost ship.
- 3- The old shipwreck was full of _____ coins.
- 4- The building is _____! Enter at own your risk.
- 5- The court declared that strike action was _____.

B) Grammar

A. Correct the mistakes:

- 1- The sailors put on their jackets as soon as the storm comes.

- 2- It's unsafe swim without a life jacket.

- 3- The captain gives orders as soon he arrived.

- 4- It's important learning how to use a lifeboat.

- 5- The crew clean the deck as soon as they finished eating.

B. Do as shown:

- 1- The ship left the harbor. The captain waved goodbye. (Join with as soon as)

- 2- Swim alone in the deep sea. (Use → unsafe/ swim)

- 3- The sailors reached the island. They built a fire. (Join with as soon as)

- 4- Study navigation maps. (Use → useful / study)

- 5- The passengers saw the iceberg. They shouted for help. (Start with: As soon as)

Good Luck!

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